BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 89 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
18th June	"MALWA" *	10,911
25th "	"NEURALIA"	9,082
2nd July,	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th "	"KARMALA"	8,983
16th "	"DELTA" †	8,087
23rd "	"NARKUNDA" *	16,115
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th August	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "	"SYRIA" †	6,683
20th "	"MANTUA" *	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092

"DELTA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay
"SYRIA" } for mails only.

"MALWA" }
"NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
"MANTUA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
24th June	"KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
26th "	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th June	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.
18th "	LINGA	Karachi direct
19th "	VARSOVA	Busreh direct
30th "	PURNEA	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hoocului Maru	K. Hirase	25th May	18th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	20th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	28th June	10th July.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6095.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Ekai	4668.	20th June	30th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	10th June	11th July.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5330.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta *via* Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 995,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota-Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital .....Rs. 7,56,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....Rs. 5,31,11,48

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar,
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathirss.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold
Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals Bacteriological and other apparatus. Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to

The Oriental Industrial Co.

Chemical Works, Manicktolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutt

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness! Permanency
Non-corrosiveness!
Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 809, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,662
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approval Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction as caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press. correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheque crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local,	Mofussil
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED have opened an office in Nanabhai Lane (behind their main premises at the corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street) for the accommodation of their Inward Bill Department, and clients having dealings with the Inward Bill Department of the Bank are requested to call at or address their communications to 42, Nanabhai Lane.

C9713

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copri Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from SUNDAY, the 12th instant the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

3 DOWN.

	H.	M.
Neral dep.	10	10
Matheran arr.	11	45

6 UP.

Matheran dep.	15	30
Neral arr.	16	55

2. 2 Up will only be run on Sunday, the 12th instant, leaving Matheran at 3 arriving Neral at 9-25 hours.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

C9659

THE MORAJEE GOCULDAS S & W. COMPANY LIMITED.

SALE OF COTTON & YARN WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase all sorts of cotton and yarn wastes for six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1921, delivery at the end of each month, will be received by the undersigned with a deposit of Rs. 200 up to the 20th June, 1921, on forms which can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 0-8-0 only.

TA (Sd.) GENERAL MANAGER.

C9700

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPG. WG MFG. CO, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Co., will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Liquidator's office No. 35, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay, to receive the Liquidator's statement of accounts, under Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

GOPALDAS TRICUMJEE,
C9699 Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM OF SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

1. The Bank is prepared on the following conditions to train Indians in practical banking with the object of fitting them to hold positions of responsibility in the Bank. The ages of the caandidates should not be more than 25.

2. Applications should be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Boards who will select the men to be trained in the various Circles.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained the degree of "Bachelor of Commerce" from the College of Commerce, Bombay, to Graduates of a recognised University of the United Kingdom or India or a person who has passed the examination of the Institute of Bankers in England and to those who have had previous Banking experience. Others also may be selected who are highly recommended by persons well known to the Bank, but in their case they will require to satisfy the Bank as to their education, general knowledge, etc. Members of the existing staff of the Bank may also be selected and will be given the same opportunities as the others for acquiring practical knowledge.

4. Candidates will be taken on probation for three years and if, at the expiry of six months, the Bank decides that a candidate is likely to meet its requirements, he will be asked to enter into an agreement to serve the Bank as a Probationary Assistant for a further period of two and-a-half years. If, at the expiry of this term, the Bank decides that a Probationary Assistant should be promoted he will, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, be promoted to the 2nd Assistant's grade and will be called upon to sign an agreement to serve the Bank for a further period of three years.

Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade shall on signing agreements deposit with the Bank in cash the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the due performance by them of the duties of their employment under their agreements. The Bank may, in lieu of a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000, accept an approved personal surety, in which case the Bank shall deduct every month 10 per cent. out of the salary of the Probationary Assistant or Assistant until the deductions amount to a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The agreements executed by Probationary Assistants and by Assistants on the 2nd grade will provide that if a Probationary Assistant or an Assistant intends to leave the Bank's service at the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the expiry of the period of the first three years' service inclusive of the first six months probation before execution of the probationary agreement in the case of the former, or at the expiry of the second three years' service in the case of the latter, six months' notice in writing must be given to the Bank. The penalty for non fulfilment of the terms of the agreement will be the forfeiture of the Security Deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the payment of that amount by the person who executed a personal surety bond.

The Agreement will also contain a clause empowering the Members of the Local Boards to terminate the service of Probationary Assistants or Assistants at any time at their discretion on giving them three months' salary.

5. During the period of probation Probationary Assistants will draw Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 per mensem by yearly increments. of Rs. 50.

6. The training in the first instance will, if possible, be given at a Branch, but the exigencies of the service may require it to be given at a Local Head Office. Probationary Assistants must undergo training and Assistants must serve the Bank wherever the Bank considers it advisable to send them.

7. The salary attaching to the Assistants, 2nd grade, will be Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 by yearly increments of Rs. 50.

The conditions of entry into this grade will ordinarily be—

(1) That candidates have served for three years as Probationary Assistants or otherwise.

(2) That they have satisfied at Bank that they have a good practical knowledge of the working of a Bank and show promise of being able to manage a staff.

(3) That they have become Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers in England. d

8. An Assistant on the 2nd grade placed in charge of an Agency of the Bank will draw a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750.

9. Promotion to the higher grades in the service will depend upon the degree in which the Bank is satisfied with the Assistants and their work. When promoted to Staff Appointments they will be graded in accordance with the rules applicable to all Officers holding Staff Appointments and will draw the same pay and allowances.

10. The leave allowable to a Probationary Assistant will be fourteen days for every year's service and to an Assistant on the 2nd grade thirty days for every year's service. Leave may not be accumulated.

11. Probationary Assistants and Assistants on the 2nd grade, who have attained the age of 21, shall contribute to the Bank's Pension Fund and shall abide by the rules of such Fund. Service rendered before the age of 21, or before being admitted to the Fund, shall not be held as service for pension.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of June, after which date the first group of Probationery assistants for the Bombay Circle of the Bank will be selected.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES PRINTED MARBLE PAPER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Volkart Bros. and on account and risk of Messrs. Rajabally Goolamhoosein and Bros. of Mirza Street Bombay the following cases.

Mark V. 635 B. Bombay made in Belgium 1/6 six Printed Marble "Eagle" Brand without name, usual quality and substance, assorted per ream as follows: No. 512, 513, 515, 551, 552, 553, 554, 556/57 and 608. Size 14in. by 17in. each case containing 40 reams of 480 sheets folded in all 240 reams.

Some Mark:—7/12 six Printed Marble Paper "Eagle" brand without name usual quality and substance assorted as per sample No. 512/513, 515, 551/554, 556/557 and 608 size 28in. by 17in. each case containing 20 reams of 480 sheets folded in all 120 reams.

Arrived per s.s. "St. Augustine Abbey."

The above cases are stored in F. Warehouse Victoria Dock, and will be sold in small lots of 2 cases each to suit the petty dealers Ex. Dock Warehouse against delivery orders.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler horse.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.
1 lot grey shirting No. 1 to 4A 1621 to 1623 3 T. and 3 Z., &c., &c.

On account of the Insurance Company concerned.
1 bale 125 pieces coloured piece goods slightly damaged by salt water.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

MENESSE & CO

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and Co. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 1X of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth caps, books and Co.
A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of of clothing cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.
A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway

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AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 21st June, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Anvers, metal, T. bolts, I. tubes, wires, wire rope, toys, L. R. W. pipes, guns, beer sport accessories, colour, razor straps, marble slabs, paint, parcel sugar, cocks silver assay, pieces plates, cotton, pieces timber, pieces crucibles, tin plates, water paint, raisins, Colombo roots, P. effects, spirits, honey, steel bars, motor car, E. ware, leather belts, China loose paper, lamps. C. oil, bolts and nuts, papers, shelters, W. I. boiler, tubes, show cards, machinery, hardware. drums, L. beltings, stationary, sugar samples, pick axles, coir, yarn, locks, piece goods, beads, L. oil. carpet, gum, wheat, brass ingots, tel. stores, suji khare. loose straws loose bars, pulley wheel, casting, beds iron pattern machinery chemicals S. washers, fire bricks, nails. fish plates, old clothing, B. Tiles, shoes, vermouth steel angles, cigarettes, coir rope, iron pipes, S. thread shovels, dry dates, almond, dry fish, ghee, blocks, asphelts. black paper, joists antomole B. powder, laces, motor accessories.

AUCTION SALE of old Iron, Cable Chain, Manilla Rope, Old Steel wire rope, Empty paint and oil casks, Old Canvas, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Teak and Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear. Troop Fittings, Cooking Galleys Seated, Latrines, Galley Cover. Empty Bottles. Steel Life boat. Blacksmith Shop and funnel, Collapsible Boats, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard. Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lots

AUCTION SALE OF 60,000 PIECES CARD BOARDS.

Under instructions from the Official-in-charge of the Government Telegraph Stores Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the said stores below the bridge at Mazagaon.

60,000 pieces card boards size 6½in. by 3-3/8 in.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods to be removed within 8 days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 p.m.
A CINEMA ATTRACTION OF UNIQUE INTEREST.
Madan Theatres Ld. present their SECOND SELECT ORIENTAL MASTERPIECE.
"Dhruva Charitra"
OR
"The Pole Star"
A Mythological Spectacle of Great Beauty.
SPARKLING PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ld
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
An Original and Sensational Drama featuring
"ASTREA"
The Amazing Woman
"ASTREA"
A remarkable Woman of extraordinary
STRENGTH
and
VERSATILITY.

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRE'S Ld
TO-DAY AT
6-30. 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WORLD-PICTURES
present
RUBYE DE REMER
IN
"DUST OF DESIRE"
A Rapid Fire Photoplay.
Full of action and Suspense.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LD.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY June 17th
BIG NEWS!!
A POSITIVE SENSATION!
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!
LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
Every man, every woman, every child should see the Soul-Stirring Photo-play Miracle
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
In 8 Stupendous Reels (All Tinted)
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
A VERITABLE TREAT INDEED.
Adapted for the Screen from the
Vishnu Puranam
by
PANDIT TUISI DUTT SHAITA
Photographed and Directed
by
Mr. CAMILLE LE GRAND
(Late Director of the Cinematograph Studios of Pathe Freres in Paris.)
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
A SUPERB CINEMATOGRAPHIC GEM
The settings are Georgeous and the Novel illusions and Tricks are absolutely unique. SOMETHING NEW.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CROWDED GATHBRINGS!
ONLY LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF PRESENT SUCCESSFUL BILL!
PEGGY HYLAND'S FIRST PICTURE;
"DEBT OF HONOR"
An orphan girl adopted by a U. S. Senator sacrifices herself to repay her debt to him. She works under exciting circumstances and brings a German Spy to book and in the end having cleared herself gets happiness.
Also a beautiful comic:—
"SUSIE SLIPS ONE OVER"

COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!
A SENSATION OF THE WORLD!
ANOTHER PEGGY HYLAND SUCCESS:
"Other Men's Daughters"
By F. Lloyd Sheldon.
A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME.
This play will help you to keep in the right road.
A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY BIG THRILLS.
USUAL PRICES.

FOR TO-MORROW—FRIDAY!
FOR ONE D Y ONLY!
Messss. K. D. and Brothers will present
"SALOME"
The William Fox Million Dollars Super-production featuring
THEDA BARA
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

By Special Arrangement with the Management of the
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(Girgaum Tram Terminus)
Messes. K. D. and Brothers will present
"YASODA NANDAN"
OR
Shree Radha-Krishna
Being a Picturized Version of one of the Sublimest chapters in Hindu History of
SHREE KRISHNA LILA
in
8 Ree's
FROM 18th JUNE
at the
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Gigaum Tram Terminus.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Warren Kerrigan
IN
THE COAST OF OPPORTUNITY
Adapted from the well known novel by PAGE PHILLIPS
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
MORNING AFTER
Pollard Comic
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p m
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

SIXTH WEEK!
8 PARTS OF THE SERIAL.
THIS WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT the Sixth Week's Instalment of Episodes 17, 18, 19, and 20—8,000 feet—of the tremendously popular Serial
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the well-known Stars GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS
Present To-night by special request of their numerous Patrons, the highly Instructive Photoplay
"DAMAGED GOODS"
(6 parts—6,000 feet)
A Photo-drama that, in a frank and fearless way, opens the eyes of the unwary youth to the greatest scourge of the present day.
It contains no obscene word—no indecent scene. It is a photo-drama that your young sons and brothers ought to see.
FOR ADULTS ONLY.
Children under 14 will not be admitted.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road,)
Four Shows To-day at, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

THE MAJESTIC
Girguam Tram Terminus.
The persistent demand of the public compels us to run the
FOURTH WEEK.
Maha Sati Ansuya
OR
THE BIRTH
OF
SHREE DUTTA
stupendous success of Indian enterprise, A Puranic production, of abiding interest.
Daily Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL
THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE

FOR TO-MORROW—FRIDAY!
FOR ONE DAY ONLY!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
"CABIRIA"
The Gorgeous Sensational Production at the
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

Re INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 54, Medows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A HINDU GRADUATE EXPERT in mathematics to coach up matric student. Apply Box No. 4093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 522

WANTED—PARSEE GRADUATES and Gujarati knowing Graduates for the New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS.
A R521

WANTED—An experienced MATRIC TEACHER. Salary according to qualification. Apply to the HEADMASTER, G. T. Seminary, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
A R527

WANTED.—A STATE ENGINEER on a consolidated salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 4,053 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9698

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE to work half-time. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, New English School, No. 1, Mughbhat, Girgaum.
A

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9645

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, well experienced in erecting Boilers and Engines. Apply with testimonials to RAMDATT KISON DAYAL, Akot, (Berar).
A C9657

WANTED—EXPERT TRACER for six months on a consolidated salary of Rs. 120 per month. Apply before 25th instant with copies of testimonials and sample of work (Tracings from Topo Sheets preferred) to the UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, Bombay.
A C9724

WANTED—EXPERT ENGINEER, having a thorough knowledge of Garage Work shop and Machine shop well versed in Motor car and Motor Cycle repairs young and energetic. Must have thorough knowledge of all types of Cars. Few years Garage experience necessary. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials, to NARAINDAS & Co., Automobile Engineers, Karachi. Telegrams "AUTOMOBILE". Phone No. 628.
A C9703

WANTED—(1). A MATRON, fully qualified to look after a Baby, Welcome Centre in Amritsar. She must know Hindustani or Punjabee well. Previous experience necessary. She is to remain on the premises. Pay Rs. 160, (2). A qualified NURSE for the above Centre, previous experience necessary. Pay Rs. 40 p.m. Applications with the testimonials to reach the undersigned before the 1st July, 1921. Dr S. ROZDON, D. P. H., etc. Medical Office of Health, AMRITSAR.
A C 9709

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEE for P.W.D. Nawanagar State. Pay of the place is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month plus Rs. 25 for conveyance. Travelling allowance admissible as per State rules. Only men with at least ten years' practical experience in roads, building and irrigation works need apply. To a really suitable man maximum salary of the post may be offered. D. B. KORA, L.C.E., A.V.Am.Soc. C.E., M.I. Mun E. &c., State Engineer, Nawanagar State.
A C9702

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A BHATIA GRADUATE with Honours Expert in Sanskrit, Mathematics, Music seeks tuitions. Apply stating terms and time for interview to Box No. 4096, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R528

EUROPEAN ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER wishes to join an Indian firm with view to manufacture and development. First Class references. Apply Box No. 4095, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R525

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—For offices and Pedhis in Lohar Chawl and a shop in Abdul Raheman Street. Apply or see A 3, BHAROCHA BLDG., Kalbadevi.
C R502

ROOMS TO LET—New Building plot No. 65, near Chammar Baug, Post Office Parel, Rent Moderate.
C R524

TO LET.—SPACIOUS, airy and well-ventilated OFFICE on the 4th floor, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. Rent Moderate. Apply to:—MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND CO., Ismail Bdgs., 4th Floor.
C R 504

TO LET for Hindus only at 131 Khetwadi Main Road Ghia Buildings three FLATS five Rooms with Bath and W. C. in each. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 190.
C R510

TO LET.—FLATS to be let in the "VASANT BUILDING" at Supari Baug Road, Parel, Monthly rent Rs. 150. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LD., Parel, Bombay.
C C 9705

TO LEASE on Bund Garden Road, Poona, three plots of land for fixed period and at fixed rate of interest on cost of land and building to be constructed to requirements of intending tenants. Apply Box No. 4070, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R470

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

TWEWEN COTS in two rooms vacant. Apply sharp personally. SHRI SAYATRI HINDU LODGE, behind Post Office, Grant Road.
E R514

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

PROPERTIES FOR SALE,

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KARACHI.—Two plots of land, one on Bunder Road, measuring about 417 feet by 368 feet, area about 149759 square feet, and the other on Marston Road measuring about 377 feet by about 465 feet, area about 169155 square feet. On behalf of the Military Authorities these plots of land in the best business quarter of Karachi will be sold by auction (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) on or about the 20th July 1921. Further particulars and details can be obtained on application to the Deputy Director Military Works, Western Command Headquarters, Karachi. If these plots proceed to auction, reserve prices will be fixed on the day of sale.
G C 9718

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—A LETHO CONCERN in working order. Apply Box No. 4085 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R503

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.— New or Second hand Power Looms. Sizes and makers names with particulars and prices required. Write to Box No. 4094, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R 523

WANTED.—One INTER and Two ROVING FRAMES in good worwking order of Tweedaless and Smalleqs, or Howad and Bullows' make. Write with full particulars and price to Box No. 4091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9716

FOR SALE.—One complete GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY of up to date machinery very little used and also one Semi Portable compound Engine Boiler 150 lbs. Pressure 60 I.H.P. by Marshall Sons. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., 1, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
K R481

BOOKS & STAMPS.

UNUSED PICTORIAL SETS at 2 As. each: 3 Fr. India, 3 Tunis, 2 Monaco, Morocco, 2 New Caledonia, 2 Oubangui, 3 Port Said, 2 Reunion, 4 Rouad, 3 Tangier, 2 Upper Senegal, 2 Upper Volta, 2 Wallis and Futuna Isles, 3 Somali Coast. The Lot Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L C 9651

EDUCATIONAL.

C. P. DA CUNHA'S INTERMEDIATE (ARTS) CLASS RE-OPENS at the Fort High School, Frere Road on 20th June, 1921, at 5-30 p.m.
M R 531

NEW SESSIONS OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for General Commercial, Specialized Banking and Auditing Courses, are proceeding. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R 462

C. P. DA CUNHA, SOLICITOR'S FIRST and SECOND L. L. B. CLASSES OPEN at the Fort High School, Grant Road, on 20th and 21st June, 1921 respectively at 8 a.m. For particulars, Apply SOHRAB HOUSE, Oak Lane, Fort.
M R 530

TWO BLOCKS of the Hostel attached to the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat are ready. They will accommodate 40 students. Applications for the same should be sent to the PRINCIPAL before Monday the 20th instant.
M C9696

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Mohan Building, Girgaum, Bombay RE-OPENS 13th instant. Students enrolled for Book-keeping Accountancy and Higher Commercial courses. Fees moderate. For prospectus apply PRINCIPALS.
M R459

WANTED for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon, an experienced GRADUATE as Headmaster S. T. C. preferred. Also Gujarati Senior-trained teachers. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating experience qualifications and salary wanted. PRANJIVAN JETHABHAI, Secretary, 3, Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
M C9720

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Shorthand Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, and Mahratta High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M GH.

LOST & FOUND.

LOST OR MISPLACED.—Lost or misplaced one share No. 18419 of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Rallat, widow of Ramdas Lalji. If any one has found kindly deliver to the undersigned, dealing with this share is strictly prohibited. MANILAL BAKORDAS, Khara Kuva, Bombay.
PB R526

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the best. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and J. DAVAR.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY Rosin in 365 barrels, Showers doz. 122½—Buckets doz. 249—Babit antifriction meta 21 cases; Texaco Motor oil 610 cases—2 hand baling wooden wool presses—4 cases lemo essence—4 cases citron essence—31 Diebold safes of various sizes. Apply to Box No. 4086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 505

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED transfer of Shares from FRIDAY, 1st July to WEDNESDAY, 20th July, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN.
N. M. MURRAY. (Offg.).
Managing Governors.

1st June, 1921.
C 9669

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-diso) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th June, 1921.
C9656

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

THE Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st January, 1921, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, equal to 6d. per share free of Income Tax. The Directors have fixed the rate of exchange for payment of the dividend in India at 1/3½d. per rupee, which will give Rs. 38-11-3 per 100 shares.

The Dividend will be payable on 8th July to those shareholders whose names will be on the Register on the 21st June, 1921.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 21st June, 1921

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
C9726

NOTICE.

PANCHAL MAYA—BRAMHA SAMAJ AND CO-OPERATIVE. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Samaj and Society will be held on the 18th June at 9-0 p.m. in the Social Service League, Parel Settlement Hall, to read Annual Report, consider Government. Auditor's remarks, declare Dividend on shares, elect new members for Managing Committees of Samaj and Society and to consider any other business brought forward. The Secretary requests all the members and Castebrothers to attend.

R. S. CHINDERKER.
Honorary Secretary,
P. M. B. Samaj and C. C. Society, Ltd.
C 9725

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIBEN that the EIGHT ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 29th June, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the duly audited Profit and Loss account for 12 months ending 31st March 1921 and Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election, and
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th June to 2nd July 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KASTURCHAND MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 1st July, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th June, 1921, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. Charge of address, if any, should be notified at once.
C 9721

THE CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, 30th day of June 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors's Report and the duly audited profit and Loss A/c for the 12 months ending 31st March 1921 and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible and offer himself for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and
(5) To transact other ordinary business.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 23rd day of June to 6th day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS AJAM & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Regtd. office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd June 1921 to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.
C 9728

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN H HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 1932 of 1920.

HAJI FATTEH MAHOMED HAJI JOOSAB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant doing business as a Timber Merchant, at Ghoghari Monolia, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1). KARIMABAI, widow of Saleh Mahomed Dossal; (2). ALLI MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED; (3). REHMATBAI, widow of Haroon Soomar; (4). AHMED JOOSAB SALEH MAHOMED and (5). FATMA, daughter of Joosab Saleh Mahomed the 2nd defendant residing at Kumbharwada 7th Lane, and the others residing at Jackaria Musjid Street outside the Fort, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-Litem Mr. A. F. Chiney one of the Commissioners of this Honourable Commissioners of This Honourable Court for taking affidavits residing at Colaba. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 28th day of April, 1921, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of plaintiff all the right title and interest of the defendants as the heirs & legal representatives of the said Salemahomed Dossal, deceased in the following property:-

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Memon Wada Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102, 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2410 and Street Nos. 9-11 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say:—on the North by the said Memon Wada Road, on the South by the sweepers passage, on the East by the property of Allarakhia Patel, on the West by the property of Sayed Alli.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claim the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 9th day of July 1921, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1921.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
C9723

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KAMALNATH SHIVARAM KORGAONKAR, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. The Bombay Company, Limited. Deceased

GANPATNATH KAMALNATH KORGAONKAR, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, M.A., LL.B., Managing Clerk, to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, residing at Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of May, 1921.

Messrs. KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Petitioners' Attorneys
C 9722

BATLIWALLA'S MEDICINE.

for

Plague, Influenza and other poisonous Fevers.

Awarded Gold & Silver Medals in Indian Industrial Exibitions.

BATLIWLLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

for all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

Batliwala's BALAMRIT—for weak children & thin adults. Tonic. as. 10 each.

Batliwala's (Cure-All) Balm—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache etc. as. 9 each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine—Tablets one grain each in Bottle of hundred. Re 1-4 each.

Batliwala's Tonic Pills—for pale and anaemic people An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwala's Choleroi—for dysentry and diarrhoe and for Cholera Re. 1. each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12 as.

Batliwala's Tooth Powder. as 4 each.

Batliwala's Ringworm Ointment for all kinds of itches, Dhobi itch etc. As 4 each.

In cases of Plague please use Double dozes of our Ague mixt.

To be had at all Marchants or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS, & CO. LTD.

Worli Bombay 18

Telegraphic Address.

BATLIWALA WORLEE, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th June, 1921, 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable property situate at Nizam Street out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. Auctioneers, will under insruction from and by order of the mortgagees Pestonji Nowroji Mowrawalla, Dossibai wife of the said Pestonji Nowroji Mowrawalla, Ardeshir Burjorji Lala and Kharshedji Jamshedji Khenia, being the Trustees under an Indenture of settlement dated the 1st day of December, 1898 and on account and at the risk of Hasam Mahomad the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th June, 1920, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 257 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizam Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 227-230 and New No. 7539, Old Survey No. 1—1522 and New Survey No. 901 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6407 and Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar, Ardeshir Pestonji Davar and Nusserwanji Aspandiar on or towards the West by a street which is between the said Nizam Street and Borah Street, on or towards the South by the said Nizam Street and on or towards the North by the said Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerojshaw and Papa Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 48 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "LAVO LODGE" AND "TAJ VILLA" AT SOUTER STREET ON AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the owners, Messrs. Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Datoobhai Jetha Essa Thaver, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY Thursday, 16th day of June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate on the South side of the Souter Street on the said Agripada Estate which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of nine hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said estate on the South by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 31 of the said estate and bearing New Survey No. 3527 and are with building thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 133 and are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Souter Street aforesaid which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land first hereinabove described on the East by Plot No. 35 and on the South by the said service passage and bears New Survey No. 3527 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 33 and is now in the occupation of the Vendors.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece of land situate on the South side of the Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 977 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area) be the same more or less and which is aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said estate on the South by a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 30 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 31 Agripada Estate and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3532 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (2), Street No. 31 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

N.B.—Vacant possession of the Properties will be given to the purchaser on completion of the purchase.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June 1921

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4627.

AUCTION SALE of 9 bales Dyed Roppe, 6 bales Black and Coloured Fancy Lustre (Alpacca).

On SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 53, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. K. P. Wagle and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indenters Messrs. Kalyanji Vithaldas:—

No. 3744, 374-53—9 bales Dyed Roppe.
No. 1-6—6 bales Black and Coloured Fancy Luster (Alpacca).
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property situate at Sleater Road without the Fort.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Gudhandas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narmadashanker Harjivan Joshi sell the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th day of November 1920 made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, 1921 at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Land, admeasuring 360 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land described in and demised by the hereinbefore recited indenture of such lease dated the 14th day August 1920) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sleater Road, leading to the Grant Road Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 308, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13515, 13654, 13665, 13892, 13891, 13893, and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202 and 204 to 207 and New Survey No. 7949 and bounded on or towards the East by a private proposed road belonging to Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjawalla, on or towards the West and North by the land of Manekji Edalji Contractor and on or towards the South by the land demised to Leslie Crawford and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3688 (Loc) and Street No. 21BB.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the mortgagee at No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property situate at Gaiwady or Cavel Street and Colbhat Lane without the Fort.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdhandas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi the mortgagor sell the undermentioned properties pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 30th day of March, 1920, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, on the undermentioned days on the premises.

at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Gaiwady or Cavel Street without the Fort.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Farandari land or ground with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Gaiwady or Cavel without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts formerly part of 260 square yards and bounded as follows:

That is to say on or towards the North formerly by the house of D. Sinkera but now of Mrs. Simon Pascoila D'Souza, on or towards the South formerly by the house of Manekji Nowroji Daruwalla but now of Hormusji Manekji Daruwalla erected on the 77 square yards the remaining part of 260 square yards aforesaid on or towards the East partly by the said Gaiwadi or Cavel and partly by the house of J. M. Rodrigues but now of Maria Cristalina Conceida D'Souza and on or towards the West partly by the house of Esufaly Tyabelli partly by house of Haji Dawood Esmail and formerly partly by the house of Nusserwanji Hormusji but which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26, New No. 169 and Old Survey No. 252, New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3442 and Street No. 170.

At 5 p.m. (B.T.) at Colbhat Lane also known as Vanka Monolia without the Fort.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land redeemed freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Colbhat Lane also known as Vanka Monolia in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 220, New No. 1694, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 163 and in the Books the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3202 and Street No. 12 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Colbhat Lane or Vanka Monolla on or towards the West by the property of estate of Nowroji Batliwala, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ignacious De Souza and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage used in common by the occupiers of the premises here by conveyed and by the occupiers of the premises now or late of Rustomji Beramji Bharoocha situate on the South side thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 5 Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

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20, Apollo Street, Fort,
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Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the owners, Messrs. Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Datoobhai Jetha Essa Thaver, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY Thursday, 16th day of June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate on the South side of the Souter Street on the said Agripada Estate which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of nine hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said estate on the South by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 31 of the said estate and bearing New Survey No. 3527 and are with building thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 133 and are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Souter Street aforesaid which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land first hereinabove described on the East by Plot No. 35 and on the South by the said service passage and bears New Survey No. 3527 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 33 and is now in the occupation of the Vendors.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece of land situate on the South side of the Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 977 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area) be the same more or less and which is aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said estate on the South by a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 30 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 31 Agripada Estate and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3532 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (2), Street No. 31 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

N.B.—Vacant possession of the Properties will be given to the purchaser on completion of the purchase.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June 1921

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr Mallick's Patent Ie-Mio cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons, Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D.D. Postwalla & Co.

175, Hornby Road, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 9th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.55
" " Fully Good	5 05
" " Fine	5.30
Fo. 1 Oomra, Good	5.58
" " Fully Good	6.05
" " Fine	6.30
MG Broach, Good	7.20
" " Fully Good	7.45
" " Fine	7.70
Scinde, Good	4.43
" Fully Good	4.93
" Fine	5.18

Liverpool, 3th June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	50
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F G F Spot Ltd, Demand.	18 38
Sakels	16 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July	12.56
Oct	13 39
Jan	13.96
New Orleans 10 a.m.— July	12.18
Oct	12.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 9th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	8.30
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	8 68
Nov.	—
Dec.	8.83
Jan.	8.90
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 9th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	8 18
July	8 35
August	8 46
September	8 60
October	8 73
November	8 80
December	8 88
January	8 93
Februssy	8 97
March	9 02
April	9 06
May	9 09

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 9th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	14/35
July	14/35
Aug.	14/40
Sept.	14 45
Oct.	14/55
Nov.	14/60
Dec.	14/65
Jan.	14/70

Liverpool, 14th June, 1921.

July	8 24
Oct.	8 6
Jan.	8 8
Mar.	8 9

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 14th June, 1921.

	To-day's Prices.
July	12 31
October	13 13
Jan.	13 73

New York, 9th June, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	—
Futures at New York July	12.55
Oct.	13 36
Futures at New York Jan	13.96
Spot Cotton at New York	12.70
" " Orleans	11.50
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	
Futures at New Orleans— July	12.15
Oct.	12.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1/8
Demand Bills	3.72.62
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mixed	99 1/4
" " Foreign	57 3/8

London, 14th June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—1/3 11/16 Dull
Bar Silver Spot—	—35 5/8 Steady.
Bar Gold—	—110 Quiet

Income Tax. . .

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Accoun prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountants.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 15.

The Mardari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 350 and gradually declined to Rs. 348. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 353 1/2 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 352 1/2. The Babar finall yclosed at Rs. 351. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 349 and advanced till Rs. 353 1/2 and closed at Rs. 349 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton showed a fairly good inquiry from Japan Shippers for high class qualities and from Local millwalas for nice stapled descriptions. About 10,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 15th June 1921.

Fully Grod Byoach	July-August	349 1/2
" " Bengal	July	252
Fine Oomra	"	311
" "	September	327

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

of G. Broach	July August,	350
Fully Good Bengal	July,	249
Fine Oomra's	July,	311
" "	September,	327

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G, Bengal and Sind Punjab	273	253	241
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	325	315	300
M.G. Central P. No. 1	355	345	330
M.G, Central P. No. 2	340	330	315
M.G, Broach	345	335	320
Southerns 7	365	355	340

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th June, 1921.

Cotton	15,278	Bales.
Wheat	17,437	Qrts
Linseed	2,966	"
Rape, etc.	1283	"
Gingellyseed	378	"
Poppyseed	407	"
Groundnuts	991	"
Castorseed	594	"
Rice	78,894	"
Myrabollams	2759	"
Cottonseed	18,686	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2,465	"
Juwar	610	"
Masur	141	"
Barley	738	"
Bajra	3113	"
Coal	10,161	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/2
Bank Demand	1-3 17/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4
Fcs. Demand	230
American Dollars	418
Hongkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	277 1/2
Japan	198
Singapore	179

Market :—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

15th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	102	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	103	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	102	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	—		
Patch taka Joint	26	0	0	
Copper English Bars	56	0	0	
Brass-Bars	37	0	0	
Lead	55	0	0	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazar Rates 6 30 p. m. 15th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 80	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	48	0	0
Castorseed	47	0	0
Vras Cotton Seeds	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Sept.	10	1	0
Wheat Oct-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	—		
Linseed Sept.	16	3	0
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec.	—		

CHEMICAL MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 15.

Regarding the tone of the chemicals market in London, Messrs. Chas. Page and Co., Ltd., in the recent mail write:—

"Trade during the current month has been of a very patchy description. Before the start of the miners' strike there were very definite signs of an impending improvement and the market as a whole displayed quite a healthy tone. . . It is perfectly obvious however, that with any real improvement in trade, that many values will advance to a certain extent."

The bazaar is on the whole active. Demand is fair. Tone is likely to improve steadily. Sizing storches are steady without any improvement in the last week.

INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS AND CALCUTTA PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Commenting on the Instrument of Instructions presented by His Majesty to Lord Reading, the "Statesman" says:—Those who had most suspicion about the aims and motives of the British Government can see for themselves the fidelity with which the avowed intentions of the Government of India Act are being caried out. All can compare the great comprehensive and orderly advance towards the responsible government, which Lord Reading has come to direct, with the eccentric dreams of Mr. Gandhi.

The "Englishman" considers that the instructions provide complete documentary evidence that the British are prepared to grant Swaraj to India. This tremendous gift, the like of which has no parallel in history, is to be granted in an orderly and progressive way.

The "Bengalee" says:—The Instrument is a solemn pledge for progressive realization of responsible government, but wishes the assurance that had been held out will be accomplished without unnecessary delay. The paper comments on the fact that the Instrument does not mention India taking her place in the Empire as an equal partner.

The "New Empire" thinks that if Lord Reading succeeds in carrying out his new duties in conformity with the spirit undertying the Instrument, he will justify the expectation his appointment has aroused.

The "Servant" thinks that the issue of the Instrument is but another manoeuvre for enlisting popular sympathy and cooperation on behalf of reform, without admitting the claims of the real popular verdict.

The "Indian Mirror" says it paraphrased the new policy of British rule, which means the establishment of Swaraj on definite and solid basis.

TILAK UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

(According to Allalahad University curriculum).

B.A. (EXAMINATION).

Dehradun (centre): Phulwarilal Verma (III class).

Jubalpore (centre): Mohd. Majil-ul-Haque (III class); Syed Yousaf Ali (II class).

Nagpur centre: Bhagwat Shanker Jogeshwar (II); Dani Waman Shamrao (II); Dixit Gangadhar Yadro (III); Gadre Sadashiv Shankar (III); Kelkar Shankar Ramchandra (II); Laul Sadashiv Gopal (II); Nural Latif Khan (IH); Paithankar Vitthal Krishna (III); Pandhanpande S. L. (III); Tahir Ali Hasan)Ali (II); Zade Lasman Ganesh (III).

INTERMEDIATE (EXAMINATION.

Jabalpore centre: Bhave R. V. (II); Dave Vridehichandra (III); Dixit Gopinath (III); Telang S. B. (III); Balkrishna Tulsiram (II).

Dehradun centre: Ramcharan Mowar (II); Jai Krishna Chaturvedi (II).

Indore centre: Gokhale N. M. (III).

Nagpur centre: Abhpankar L. V. (III); Bhole K. B. (III); Damle D. D. (II); Dandekar P. B. (III); Deotale N. Y. (III); Deshpande V. V. (III); Fatekhani D. P. (II); Gadkari M. D. (III); Kathle V. G. (II); Kharwat R. P. (III); Khatti R. L. (III); Konar S. D. (III); Madarilal Jagmohan (II); Ranade D. G. (III); Sherkar M. B. (III); Shingroo M. D. (III); Vaidya S. R. (III); Verma Anant Lal (III); Wazalwar G. B. (III).

LEVEE AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The first levee which the Viceroy held tonight was a brilliant function, attended by about five hundred people. The Governor of Punjab, Commander-in-Chief, Members of Executive Council, high officials both civil and military and heads of departments were all present. A large number of Indians both officials and non-officials attended.

In reply to the telegram to His Majesty the King Emperor from the Governor of Madras conveying loyal and dutiful goodwishes from the citizens of the Madras Presidency on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty's birthday, His Excellency the Governor has received the following gracious message: "I thank the citizens of the Madras Presidency for their message of congratulations on my birthday." George R. I.

The Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. T. Beltie Shah (Gilani) and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Advocate-General Madras, on the 13th instant.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

BULLETIN NO. I.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of All-India Khilafat Conference was held on the 10th June 1921, when the following business was transacted; Maulana Mohamed Sadiq was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Mohamed Khan, R. K. Sidhva and Dr. A. M. Ahmad, B.A. (cantab) were appointed General Secretaries. Mr. Hatim A. Karimji was appointed the Treasurer.

4. The following Sub-Committees were appointed:—

Housing and Railway Reception Committee, Food Committee, Pandal Committee, Volunteers Committee.

Maulana Mahomed Ali was elected the President of the Conference.

The Conference is to be held on the 1st, 2nd and third of July.

As regards the fees it was decided that Rs. 15 should be the fee for the membership of the Reception Committee, local delegates to pay Rs. 5 and other delegates to pay Rs. 2, exclusive of food charges, while the visitors are to pay Rs. 15, 10, 5 and 2 for the Session, daily visitors to pay Re. 1.

Mussulmans of Khada have very generously offered to supply all material and labour for the erection of the Pandal. About one hundred and fifty members of the Reception Committee have been enlisted. A large number of houses to accomodate the delegates have already been secured.

SURAT NEWS.

NOTABLE SACRIFICE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 10.

The Municipal affairs of Surat are going on as they began since the Non-Co-operation's took charge of it, inspite of the vehement opposition and obstructional tactics of the co-operators. The Non-Co-operating members have taken whole heartedly to the business and are seen going over the town supervising the work of the municipal servants and taking drastic steps wherever necessary to rouse them from their old and criminally neglectful habits.

The fifth Gujerat political conference at Broach has accepted it as its religious duty to collect Rs. 10,00,000 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund from Gujerat only and accordingly Surat has got its share of Rs. 1,00,000 to give before the 30th June. The leading Non-Co-operation workers here have therefore led the way by giving up their all to this fund. Messrs. Dayalji Desai, Kalyanji Mehta and Pragji Desai, have given away all their property both moveable and immoveable to this fund.

The workers are going on with the work of collection which promises to be soon completed and bids fair to give to Surat very prominent place in the whole country.

CONGRESS WORK IN HYDERABAD

SPLENDID PROGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HPDERABAD, (Sind) June 14.

The work of enlisting members for Congress is going on apace. One gentleman has promised ten thousand rupees for Tilak Swaraj Fund. The total amount. Comes to nearly half a lakh from this city alone. Mrs. Sarladevi arrived here this morning. She is addressing ladies' meetings in different quarters and also a public meeting.

Of late many burglaries have been committed in the town. Some people received anonymous letters that their houses would be visited by thieves whom they should prepare to receive as guests. Some people have arranged for private guards. An application signed by many people was made to the local Congress Committee to organise a volunteer corps to guard the town at night. The Congress Committee has organised special volunteers for this purpose.

KATAKHALI RLY. ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

MYMENSING, June 14.

The stationmaster of Katakhalia railway station on Bhairabbara-Tongi section of the Assam Bengal Railway was brought here under arrest and sent to Naraingunj for trial. It is alleged that the accused with a view to wreck the running trains locked the railway lines at the Katakhali station yard.

BENGAL DISTRICT BOARDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 14

The resolution on the working of the district boards in Bengal issued today says:—It is recognised that in the present stage of local Self-Government in Bengal, political education is a paramount consideration to which the administrative efficiency must give place. In pursuance of this policy steps have been taken to remove the district boards from official tutelage. Orders had been issued to elect non-official chairmen to all district boards. The Minister desires to take this opportunity to remind the non-official chairmen of the great part which they may play in the task of nation-building and to appeal to them to rise to the height of their responsibility and justify the trust reposed in them.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The monsoon has weakened in central parts of the country. No information has come in from extreme north of India. Rain fall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, east Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Mergui, Kyaukjyu three inches, Tayo, and Akyab one and a half, Moulmein, Lashio and Bhamo one, Minbu two, Kyitkyina, Dhubri and Calcutta one and a half, Cawnpore, quarter, Jhansi three quarters, Bombay, Ratnagiri, and Karwar one, Marmagoa two, Calicut one, Mangalore and Cochin one and a half; Nizamabad a half, Mercara one, Salem a half, Masulipatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Mysore and Madras Deccan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 14th 1919.		1920.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	99	7	78	14	48	6	85
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	1	18	7	22	15	21	7	19
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ..	0	80	6	36	15	62	7	70
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0	92	7	87	16	90	7	83
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	..		..		..		..	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
Tuesday	21st June	0	29a	2	5
				00	0

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	n
Tuesday	21st June	m 5	31	16	1
		6	39a	18	11

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a m, 10 a. m. 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29,033
Temperature of Air — degrees		82 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78 3
Dew Point	"	77 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)		6 8
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		86 2
Minimum do do	"	77 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		E S E, S S W.
Movement of Wind	miles	150
Fall of Rain	inches	1 01
Total fall during month	"	7 90
do. year	"	790

Additional fall of rain up to 10am of, 15th 0 14

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 15th June, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except at Multan humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual except at Rawalpindi where the latter is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—No rain is reported. Skies are clear except at Allahabad where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect and in the north-west of the division temperature is nigher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Mount Abu and Karachi, where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and in defect at Jaipur and Ajmer. Temperature is higher than usual at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.55in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in north Gujarat humidity is in slight defect. Day temperature is higher than usual in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain. Khandwa reports 3.15in and Hoshangabad 0.76in., but the falls at other places are within a quarter of an inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded Humidity is in defect at Nagpur and Raipur and is in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is below normal at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.15in, 1.43in, 2.05in and 2.35in of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri and Mormugao day temperature is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan. Falls exceeding half an inch amount to 1.11in at Aurangabad, 0.70in at Malegaon and 0.62in at Ahmednagar. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is considerably above normal at Aurangabad but below it at Nizamabad. Night temperature is slightly lower than usual in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been fairly active over the greater part of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the reporting area. Rain has fallen nearly generally on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and locally in the south Bombay Deccan, Central India West, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Mangalore and Khandwa report heavy falls of 4.24in and 3.15in. Temperature is high in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it. The sea is rough at Mangalore and Mormugao and is moderate or slight at other stations.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is probable in Gujarat and the United Provinces and no large change appears likely elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th June 1921.

The monsoon has weakened in the central parts of the country. No information has come from the extreme north of India. Rain fall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, east Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur the United Provinces, west of the Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu three inches; Tavoy, Akyab one and a half; Moulmein, Lashio, Bhamo one; Minbu two; Myitkyina, Dhubri, Calcutta one and a half; Mercara one and Salem a half.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of the Executors of Late Mr. William Dunkerley, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th June, 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laburnum Road new Gamdevi the Household Furniture consisting of Drawing Room suites dining Table chairs, beds, almyrahs, cupboards, sweet tone Piano, milners' safe, utensils crockeries, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY ON THE WEST OF THE AGRIPADA ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ON NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Ismail Dossa Hoseinbhai Ismail and Gulamhusein Ismail, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Premises the two undermentioned properties—The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1921 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST LOT.—All that the Land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known splot No. 85 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Motibai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue, and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is assessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No. 4145 Street No. 85.

AUCTION SALE OF NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH JUNE 1921 AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No. 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Teju—on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing new Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June 1921.

GOLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Darham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-4 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper. Rs. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28 Madows St. (Opp Cornaglia). Bombay

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs. 1/8&3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co

DYERS & FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

Hamam Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

C H 6 5 M A R

HEALTH TRADE LIFE

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

PURITY SAFETY

NON-POISONOUS.

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

For Plague, Smallpox, Enteric Cholera, &c., and Perfect Safeguard against all Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

ADOPTED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Indispensable for Household Purposes.

Sold in bottles and 1 & 5 gallon drums.

Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY. 3621

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants,

Fort, Bombay.

Established 1830.

Treachers *** Heart Labelled Brandy

Carneigie's Old Scotch Whisky.

Peter Walker Lager Beer.

Treachers Well-known Supari Tooth Paste.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OFF SHOOT OF TAI MAHARAJ CASE.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE GRANTED.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sh Bala Maharaj; Shri Jaganath Vasudev Pandit Maharaj; and the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Pratt and Justice Fawcett.)

This reference was made by the Government of Bombay under Section 12 of the Bombay Revence Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 for a decision by the High Court of the question whether the application in or about the year 1864 of the Summary Settlement under Bombay Act II and VII of 1863 to certain lands then held by Shri Tatya Maharaj and referred to in the statement of question, and which subsequently devolved on the late Shri Baba Maharaj, First Class Sirdar in the Deccan an dKolhapur was or was not valid and legal.

That the said Shri Baba Maharaj, one of the acknowledged representative of the family of Shri Shidheshwar Maharaj, which still bear the honoritic title of Maharaj and which is held in high reverence by H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur, died in 1897 possessed of certain villages and lands both in British India and in Kolhapur. The said villages and lands in British India form part of those in which the summary settlement was applied. On the 28 June 1901 the widow of the late Shri Baba Maharaj purported to adopt Jegannath party No. 3, but who is not a descendant of the original founder and whose adoption did not receive the approval and sanction of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. On the 19th August 1901 the said widow purported to adopt Shri Baba Maharaj party No. 2, who is a descendant of the original founder, and H. H. the Maharaja approved of his adoption and sanctioned and recognized the same. That whereupon Jagannath filed a suit for a declaration that his adoption was valid and was ultimately decided by the Privy Council that the said Jagannath was the validly adopted (son of the Shri Baba Maharaj. That H. H. th Maharaja and Shri Bala Maharaj contended that no adoption which had not received the sanction and approval of His Highness the Maharaj and which did not comply with the conditions recorded in G. R. No. 3619 of the 26th November 1867 could confer a title to the property in question. They claimed that succession to the same will have to be determined in accordance with the terms of the guarantee in the treaties and the orders of Government based thereon contained in the Resolution No. 3619 of the 26th November 1867. in other words they contended that the property in question should go to Shri Bala Maharaj party No. 2 who was lenial descendant of the original founder, and whose adoption was sanctioned and recogniz, ed by the Maharaja. That H. H. the Maharaja and Bala Maharaj made representations to the Government of Bombay and the Governor-General in Council with reference to such claim and contention the question submitted has accordingly arisen in the course of the consideration of the said contention and claim. In consequence thereof the Governor-General in Council desired to have the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the said contention under the Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876, and this reference was made accordingly under section 12 of the said Act.

That the said reference came on for hearing on the 14th July 1920 before a special Bench consisting of the Hon'ble The Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett. Their Lordships gave their decision that the application of the summary settlement of the said lands was valid and legal.

Feeling aggrieved by the above decision the parties applied to the High Court to give permission to appeal to the Privy Council.

LEAVE GRANTED.

Their Lordships held that under Section 12 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, the power of appeal to His Majesty in Council was expressly given anr under Rule 2 of the Statutary Rules for appeal to the Privy Council, it was necessary to apply for leave; and therefore the parties appiying for leave followed proper procedure in presenting the petition to this Court.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for Bala Maharaj.

The Advocate-General Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. S. R. Buckle appeared for Jagannath Vasudeo Pandit Maharaj.

FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL AND L[illegible] INFIRMARY, PAREL.

The General Out-Patients Department started in connect on with the above Institution will be attended by Doctors daily in the morning from 7 to 8-30 a.m. at the Free Ophtalmic Hospital at Poi-Bawadi Parel.

TEMPERANCE AT DADAR.

NEED OF MORE VOLUNTEERS.

The temperance movement commenced by the G Ward District Congress Committee is vigorously carried on. Thousands of Handbills and pamphlets have been distributed. Upto now 3 meetings have been held in the picketing centre of Dadar all were overcrowded. The last meeting was held on Sunday night, when a resolution was passed (1) urging the Municipality of Bombay to stop the liquor trade in their area as early as possible, (2) requesting the liquor shop owners to look at this movement sympathetically and to help it by stopping the sale and claiming the amount of loss from the Government and appealing to the general public to come forward to destroy this drink-devil once for all from this country, and pay their mite to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The picketing is going on smoothly, and volunteers are increasing daily more volunteers are however required.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

At the general meeting of Indian Seamen's Association, the General Secretary announced that no steps had yet been taken by Government for the redress of seamen's grievances. He said the next constitutional move would be to send a deputation to the Governor. The meeting decided to send a telegram to the Governor of Bengal urging him to receive a deputation, failing which a general strike would be considered.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

SWISS CONSUL CHEATED.

CLERK GETS TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Lawrence Amara, an Indian Christian in the employ of the Swiss Consul at Bombay, Mr. Charles Ringer, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 19,607-4-0.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that Mr. Ringer was Consul for Switzerland in Bombay in 1919—1920. The accused was employed as a cashier in the Consul's Office. The Consul looked after the interests of the German prisoners who were, then, interned in India. The prisoners sent remittances through the Consul to their relatives in Germany. The remittances were forwarded to the Red Cross Society. It was the duty of the accused as a cashier to receive such moneys on behalf of the Consul, make out Money Order Forms and forward them to the prisoners for whom they were intended. The accused did not turn up at the Office on the 6th of January 1920, and the Consul, on suspicion, looked intohis books and discovered that from April 1919 to January 1920 the accused had failed to account for Rs. 19,307. The amount included a remittance given by four German prisoners to be forwarded to their relatives at Home.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship in convicting the accused stated that his offence was very serious, especially as the money belonged to helpless prisoners. The Magistrate, taking into consideration the fact that the accused was a young man and that from the date of his disappearance till now a year and four months had elapsed which period must have been one of great mental torture to the accused sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer further six months' hard labour. If the fine was recovered the whole sum was ordered to be paid to the Swiss Consul, who had made good the whole loss out of his own pocket.

A FRADULENT DEAL

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chimanlal Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Rane charged Ambalal Goculdas with cheating one V. R. Parulkar in respect of Rs 21,240.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated were that the accused with another man named Sayed Mustafa cheated the complainant in respect of the above sum on the false pretext of selling certain machinery to him though they had no control over the machinery and it did not belong to them.

The accused pleaded guilty. His companion Sayed Mustafa, who was alleged to be the principal offender was still at large, though attempts had been made by police to trace him.

After hearing the evidence, His Worship stated that he (the accused) had been in custody four months pending the arrest of Syed Mustafa and that out of the two, the accused had derived practically very little benefit from the fraud. Taking into consideration all the facts, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer hard labour for six months.

CITY'S LIGHTING.

RENEWAL OF GAS COMPANY'S CONTRACT CONSIDERED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

Nearly forty-five minutes were devoted to the consideration of a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal for renewing for a further period of two years from the 1st March, 1921 the agreement entered into with the Bombay Gas Company for the public lighting of the City.

The Commissioner in the course of his letter stated:—

(1) That the extended contract (which expired on the 28th Feb. 1921) be extended for a further period of two years.

(2) That in view of the greatly increased cost of coal, other materials and labour prevailing at present, the rate of maintenance of the ordinary low pressure lamps be increased to Rs. 57 per annum against the present rate of Rs. 51 the rates for high pressure lamps remaining as at present.

(3) That the standard candle power of an ordinary 'C' burner should be maintained at 60 instead of 30 as at present with a consumption capacity of 4 c. ft. instead of 3½ c. ft. per hour.

(4) That the minimum pressure in gas mains in the City should be hereafter 15/10ths of an inch instead of 8/10ths as at present.

(5) That lights giving less than 75 per cent. of the stipulated candle power should be paid for only at half the contract rates and those under 25 per cent. should not be paid for at all.

In addition to these, two important changes have been made in the form of the contract.

(a) The substitution of the Calorific for the candle power basis, (vide clause 12 of the present contract and clause 13 of the new one).

(b) The adoption of the principle of paying at a uniform rate of cost price plus 10 per cent. for all materials required.

The Company have also agreed to extend high pressure gas mains and instal compressing plant free of charge whenever required by the Municipality and to incorporate in the new contract all high pressure lamps.

LIGHTING DURING STRIKE.

Mr. R. B. Jijibhoy suggested that in the event of future Gas Company strikes, the company should bear the cost of extra lighting. During the last gas workers' strike, the whole city was in complete darkness.

The Chairman stated that during the last Gas workers' strike they received very bad lighting and for days together the city was in darkness.

Mr. Bohaman Baheram was of opinion that they could not insert a clause to the effect that in case of a strike of the workers of the Gas Company, the latter should bear the cost, for strike was an act of God. In defending his statement the speaker quoted the example of the present coal strike in England and said that nobody there could claim any compensation from the authorities concerned. No Company could enter into a contract of that sort in these days when strikes were rife. The Company was not responsible for strikes, because it had no control over them.

Dr. Ruttanshaw Nariman wanted to know why electric lights should not be introduced in the city in place of Gas lights.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS

The Commissioner stated that it was not possible at present to introduce electric lights in place of Gas lights and it would be a costly affair.

At this stage Mr. Haveliwalla enquired about the supply of electricity.

The Commissioner, in reply, stated that the Tatas were prepared to supply them with electricity at special rates. He inteneded to introduce electricity in the principal roads like Sandhurst Road, Grant Road and Queens Road. He would consult with regard to that plan an American expert who would advise him in everyway in connection with the introduction of electric lights in the streets.

The Chairman, here, stated that what they wanted was that the lights supplied should be good. Street lighting was extremely inefficient.

Mr. Jijibhoy, here, interrupted and said that in Calcutta, the condition of street lighting was far better.

After some further discussion it was arranged that the Commissioner should submit an explanation with regard to the following three main points at the next meeting of the Standing Committee:—

(1) The number of lamps for which the Commissioner does not pay.

(2) Statement with regard to the staff employed for examining street lights.

(3) The feasibility of a penal clause in the Contract.

POSTAL "EFFICIENCY".

LATEST PROOFS.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:—

"The Postmaster-General, Bombay.

"Dear Sir,—Here is a very serious case of utterly irresponsible way of dealing with telegraphic Money Orders. People send money by wire to meet urgent demands and it is a pity that instead of attending to them properly they are the worst neglected parts of your business and it must be remedied forthwith and the charges recovered from me returned.

"I sent a Telegraphic Money Order No. 5589 dated 9-5-21 to Babu Umesh Ch. Banerjee of 195, Upper Circular Road, Shambazar P.O., Calcutta but to my utter surprise money was never paid to the payee. My receipt being mislaid I was making enquiries about the same. Wonder of wonders the money has now come back to me just after a month on the 10th June. The address on the Telegraphic Money Order form was clear and the same may be called up for inspection and if there was any omission it must have been due to the negligence of postal luminaries. Under the circumstances I must demand for a refund of the charges, recovered from me as Commission and telegraphic charges. The Post Office may disclaim responsibility of delivery on the strength of a rule formed by themselves to protect their guilt but morally they are bound not to charge for the service they did not render.

"There was a similar case lately when a remittance of Rs. 200 was sent to Lahore and returned to our office two months later on the ground of insufficiency of address. In this instance nothing such could be pleaded and the ground given was "unclaimed." When a Telegraphic Money Order bears full address, it is the duty of the Post Office to deliver it to the addressee at his address and not keep it locked up in the Post Office safe indefinitely at the cost of sacrifice of the remitter.

"An immediate enquiry is needed to get at the real cause of this disgraceful lack of sense of responsibility on the part of the postal department.

Yours faithfully,
MANAGER."
Indian Newspaper Co.

10th June.

P. M. G.'s REPLY.

10th June 1921.

"To the Manager,

The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 10th June and to say that the complaint will be fully investigated and our claim for refund will be carefully considered.

I greatly regret the inconvenience which the non-delivery of the telegraphic money order occasioned. I have the honour, etc.

Postmaster-General."

PT. DEORATON SURMA.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGINA (Bijnor), June 14.

Pandit Deoration Surma of Dehra Dun, Secretary, All-India Hindu Sabha, recently prosecuted under section 124-A, has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and a half years by the District Magistrate of Bijnor and sent to a jail in some other District.

REFORM OF ANDAMAN ADMINISTRATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MADRAS, June 14.

The "Pioneer" understands that Mr. C. W. Gwyne, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, will shortly proceed to the Andamans on deputation with a view of inquiring into the question of carrying out in the administration of that settlement such temporary reforms as may be advisable during the next few years.

"ZOOLUM IN ISSAPUR JAIL."

SHOCKING BRUTALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of May 23rd you published a letter from Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, headed "Zoolum in Issapur Jail" Shocking Brutalities", containing an account by an unnamed ex-convict of the conditions alleged to obtain at Issapur Jail. You also referred to this letter in your editorial notes and, on the assumption that the facts related by Mr. Ginwalla's informant were true, referred to them as shocking revelations and described Issapur as a miniature hell, adding that the "account bears on the face of it the stamp of truth."

The Jail referred to is presumably the Visapur Convict Gang and the actual facts are as follows:—

(1) "There are 5000 or 6000 inmates in the Jail, including 5 or 6 Turkish and Arab prisoners."

The number of convicts is about 2000. There are one or two Arabs who were convicted in the Police Courts at Bombay but there are no Turkish prisoners.

(2) "The hardest work is that of dragging the water tank which is drawn by 8 human oxen, who have to press their shoulders to the yoke with the result that they get sores in 4 or 5 days."

The carting of water is certainly heavy work. Owing to the failure of the monsoon last year the water has to be brought from a distance of about a mile in iron tanks. There are 10 men (not 8) to each of the 6 carts. Pads are given to the prisoners to prevent their shoulders from getting rubbed. It is an offence not to wear these pads but this work is very unpopular with the prisoners and it is not unusual for some of them to dispense with the pads in order, by getting slight abrasions, to be excused from this work.

(3) "Men are brutally flogged for the slightest fault. Not a single day passes without men being flogged."

The fact is that there have been only two floggings this year and they were both given for unprovoked assaults on convict officers on the 1st of February.

(4) "Home Rulers are specially marked out and given the worst treatment by the jailor."

This is quite untrue. Neither the Superintendent nor the Jailor has the time, or the inclination, to enquire into the political views of the 2000 convicts under his charge.

(5) "The Superintendent inspects the Jail very casually."

The Superintendent sees all the gangs inside and outside the prison almost every day and several times a day. He walks amongst the men when they are at work and any man can make a complaint to him any day of the week, and not on. Mondays only as the statement in the letter seems to infer. On Mondays the convicts are paraded for medical inspection. They are stripped to the waist so that any wounds bruises, skin disease, etc., can be detected at once. The Superintendent has received no complaint of flogging or ill-treatment. Complaints are occasionally made against warders and these complaints are at once attended to and investigated. No complaint has ever been made against the Jailor or the Doctor.

(6) "The form of punishment given by Mr. Brierley for a slight fault is to tie up the hands of the prisoner with an iron bar in a horzontal position and to chain his feet in two places. . . . for nearly 11 hours. He is not allowed to raise his feet or move aside on pain of being beaten by the sepoy."

This form of punishment is known as standing handcuffs which can legally be given for 9 hours only and this period is never exceeded. The punishment is from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m., then one hour for food, and again from 12 to 4 p.m. It is not given for "slight faults." It is given for constant and stubborn refusal to work in the presence of a large body of prisoners. It is necessary for the maintenance of discipline. A prisoner on this punishment is not flogged or beaten, nor is a sepoy in attendance.

(7) "Another form of punishment is to keep him on conjee for a week or more."

This is absolutely untrue. 4 days is the limit of the punishment and it is awarded only for serious offences such as refusal to work.

(8) "The hospital doctor also illtreats the men. He refuses to attend to their maladies and flogs them when they beg him to give them medicine."

It is absolutely untrue to suggest that the doctor not only refuses to attend men that are sick but also flogs them. No doubt occasionally men are not given medicine. It is for the doctor to judge whether a man is really ill or not and in jails, as in other places where unpleasant work is to be done, men endeavour to avoid it by shamming sickness and a medical man rightly refuses to excuse them duty.

(9) Complaint is made that a man named Govind who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for throwing his shoe at a Magistrate in court was given "a black cap which is given to confirmed or hardened criminals."

As this man had had 5 previous convictions within a few years he was rightly given a black cap, being classed as an habitual.

According to your correspondent this man Govind had cuts and sores on his body and if he "slightly lagged behind" while drawing the water cart he was "severely flogged by the jailor or the sepoys under the jailor's orders. If he complained of a pain in the chest he was "severely flogged and made to work." He was also flogged by the doctor. "He bitterly cried before me and requested me to bring the matter to the notice of the public."

These statements said to have been made by Govind are false. Three days after your article appeared he was examined by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut. Colonel F. O. N. Mell, I.M.S., He made no complaint, he looked in good condition, had no signs of any cuts or sores and had in fact gained three pounds in weight since his admission to the prison, while his record showed that he had only been 9 days on the water cart. It does not seem likely that a man could gain weight and look fit if he had been constantly flogged and brutally ill-treated in the way your correspondent describes. Moreover, as stated in par. 3 only two floggings have taken place this year.

With regard to Mr. Ginwalla's appeal to the Inspector-General of Prisons "to make the necessary enquiries" Lieut.-Colonel Mell inspected all the prisoners on the occasion referred to above. He received only one complaint, from a Pathan. This complaint was investigated and proved to be groundless.

Your correspondent says that the jail discipline is very strict. This is no doubt correct. Discipline is necessarily strict where there are a few warders in charge of a large Convict Gang working in the open. But to suggest, as your correspondent does, that there exists, at Visapur Jail, torture, constant flogging and general brutality is absolutely untrue, and I would ask you to publish this letter in your columns.—Yours, etc., etc,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Bombay, June 14.

SAVE THE COW.

A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED

BY M. K. GANDHI.)

Professor Vaswani has unfurled the banner of the cow's freedom. The danger has come sooner than I had expected. I had hoped that it would come when India could regard it with equanimity. In my humble opinion, Professor Vaswani might have started the movement under better auspices. Any movement started by Hindus for protecting the cow, without whole-hearted Mussalman co-operation, is doomed to failure.

The Hindus' participation in the Khilafat is the greatest and the best movement for cow protection I have therefore called Khilafat our Kamadhuk.

The Mussalmans are striving their utmost to respect Hindu susceptibilities in this matter of life and death to the Hindu. The Muslim League under Hakimji Ajmalkhan's presidentship, carried a cow protection resolution at Amritsar, two years ago. Maulana Abdul Bari has written upon it. The Ali Brothers, for the sake of their Hindus countrymen, have given up the use of beef in their house. Mian Chhotani saved hundreds of cows in Bombay alone during the last Bakr-Id. We could not accuse our Mussalman countrymen of apathy in the matter.

The surest way of defeating our object is to rush Mussalmans. I do not know that Mussalman honour has ever been found wanting. With them as with every one, prejudices die hard. We have got enlightened Mussalman opinion with us. It must take time for it react upon the Mussalman masses. The Hindus must therefore be patient.

There is nothing strange about all the Shikarpur Hindus having voted unanimously in favour of the prohibition of cow slaughter. Is there a Hindu who will not vote for it? The use of that unanimous opinion for bearing down Mussalmans opposition is the way to stiffen it. The Hindu members must have known, must have ascertained, Mussalman feeling. And they should have refrained from going to a division, so long as the Mussalman opinion was against them.

Let us recognise, that there is an interest actively working to keep us—Hindus and Mussalmans—divided. That very interest is quite capable of developing regard for Hindu susceptibilities in this respect. I shou'd beware of it, and distrust it. I strongly advise the Shikarpur friends to wait for their Mussalman brethren.

Let them by all means abstain from all meat, so that their Mussalman brethren may have other meat cheaper than beef. Let them consider it a shame to have a single cow or her progeny in distress, or undergoing ill-treatment at the hands of Hindus themselves. Let them develop their *Goshala* so as to make it a model dairy farm as well as a home for aged and infirm cattle. Let them breed the finest cattle in their *Goshala*. They will do real service to *Gomata*. Let the Shikarpuris one and all become true non-co-operators, and hasten the redress of the Khilafat wrong. I promise, they will save the cow, when they have done their utmost to save the Khilafat.

It must be an article of faith for every Hindu, that the cow can only be saved by Mussalman friendship. Let us recognise frankly, that complete protection of the cow depends purely upon Mussalman goodwill. It is as impossible to bend the Mussalmans to our will, as it would be for them to bend us to theirs. We are evolving the doctrine of equal and free partnership. We are fighting Dyerism—the doctrine of frightfulness.

Cow protection is the dearest possession of the Hindu heart. It is the one concrete belief common to all Hindus. No one who does not believe in cow protection, can possibly be a Hindu. It is a noble belief. I endorse every word of what Professor Vaswani has said in praise of the cow. Cow worship means to me worship of innocence. For me, the cow is the personification of innocence. Cow protection means the protection of the weak and the helpless. As Professor Vaswani truly remarks, cow protection means brotherhood between man and beast. It is a noble sentiment that must grow by patient toil and *tapasya*. It cannot be imposed upon any one. To carry cow protection at the point of the sword, is a contradiction in terms. Rishis of old are said to have performed penance for the sake of the cow. Let us follow in the footsteps of the Rishis, and ourselves do penance, so that we may be pure enough to protect the cow and all that the doctrine means and implies.—"Young India."

ASSAM "COOLIES" LEAVE CHANDPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The second batch of Assam coolies numbering about 700 left Chandpur yesterday.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA WINS AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 15.

Australia won the second Test Match by eight wickets.

C. B. FRY WANTS TO STAND DOWN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 14.

C. B. Fry is not satisfied with his present form and has requested that he should be allowed to stand down from to-morrow's Test Match.

AUSTRALIANS V. GLOUCESTERS.

A DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 14.

The match between the Australians and Gloucestershire was resumed at Bristol to-day. The Prince of Wales who received the Freedom of the City in the morning was present at the match after lunch and received tremendous reception. Armstrong lunched with the Prince.

Gloucestershire were dismissed for 179 and were obliged to follow on. They had for the loss of 1 wicket scored 149 of which Dipper contributed 70 and Barnett 66 when stumps were drawn. The match resulted in a draw.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 14.

Cambridge beat Warwick by 259 runs.
Middlesex beat Yorkshire by a innings and 72 runs.
Kent beat Leicestershire by 2 wickets.
Lancashire beat Hampshire by 3 wickets.
Notts drew with Essex.

BECKENHAM TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SHIMIDZU'S SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

In the third round of the Tennis Doubles at Beckenham Hunter and Shimidzu won their match and in the third round of the Mixed Doubles Shimidzu and Miss Hawkins won theirs.

MR. EINSTEIN GETS D. SC. OF MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

A LECTURE ON RELATIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

A demonstrative welcome was accorded to Mr. Einstein by the Manchester University when the Doctorate of Science was conferred upon him. The introducer and the Vice-Chancellor both paid a warm tribute to Mr. Einstein who, in the course of an absorbingly interesting lecture, on relatively deduced that the universe was spherical or elliptical—finite but without boundaries.

GUNTUR DIST. CONFERENCE.

URGES CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 14.

There was a heated discussion in the Guntur District Conference over the resolution relating to the adoption of civil disobedience. The resolution was adopted by the Conference with slight alteration of the original one. The resolution exhorted the Congress Committee that, it is time for the adoption of withdrawals of Government servants, including civil and military, and, that a special Congress should be convened for the adoption of civil disobedience and the special District Conference be held before the 31st July for the adoption of civil disobedience in the district independently.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Executive Body of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee comes off on the 17th of June 1921 at Poona in the Gaikwadwada at 8-30 a.m.

The agenda before the meeting will be as follows:—

(1). The Budget. (2). The Office establishment. (3). To sanction the rules framed by the District and the Taluka Congress Committee. (4). Consideration of the report of the Malegaon Inquiry Committee. (5). Tilak Swaraj Fund. (6). To lay down the lines of future work. (7). Other subjects with the consent of the President.

Invitations have been already sent to the members of the Executive Body.

The District Traffic Superintendent wires, under date 13th, that owing to derailment of seven wagons of goods train between Pithapuram and Gollaprellu at 1/30 hours of date transhipment of No. 1 from Madras and No. 2 mail from Calcutta was necessary to-day. Through running of all trains will be restored by midnight to-night.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 16, 1921.

THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Our observations in our issue of Friday last on the activities of the "experts" of the Industries Department of this Presidency, particularly of the officer in charge of the Fisherits section have elicited an explanatory communication from Mr. Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries, which we publish elsewhere. While we are thankful to Mr Bell for taking the trouble to correct some of our misapprehensions, we hope he will pardon us for saying that his communication, failing as it does to answer most of the vital questions we had raised and traversing only one or two points, can hardly be considered satisfactory. We had asked what previous experience and other qualifications Mr Walke has for the duties he is called upon to discharge; we wanted to know in what way the Presidency has been benefited by the labours of Mr. Walk during the last two or three years; we wanted to know if the Government of Bombay are aware of the report submitted by Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., on his investigations into the possibilities of the development of the fishing industry, and if they are aware, why the Industries Department is proceeding on lines diametricasly opposed to those that would have been suggested by the findings of Mr. Lucas. Some of these questions are answered by Mr. Bell. We want to assure Mr. Bell that our criticism is not directed against the development of the fishing industry. Let it be developed by all means, if there is scope for such deelopment. But we would like the Industries Department to explain to the public in what way the conclusions of Mr. Lucas, arrived at after exhaustive investigations, have been found defective and what new scope for the improvement of the industry has been discovered since the Industries Department has come into existence. The Presidency can ill afford at this juncture to waste its funds on the maintenance of any white elephants and we fear the Fisheries Department, unless it is managed by real experts in place of the present amateurs who run the show, will prove a white elephant of a most obnoxious type. If the Director of Industries can give an assurance to the public that the game is really worth the candle —which we find, however, is being burnt at both ends—the public will have no cause to grumble.

Coming to the two specific instances we gave of Mr. Walke's activity in undesirable directions, Mr. Bell remarks that the Tadri oyster beds are worked by the people "not so much for the sake of the mollusc as for the shell which is exported in large quantities to Goa for lime making." Mr. Bell also refers to "specially heavy removals in recent years." If Mr. Bell had cared to enquire into the reasons for these "specially heavy removals in recent years," he would have found that it was the pressure of circumstances rather than any sudden discovery of a new source of wealth that had led the fisher folk to export the shell "in large quantities". Fish, especially oysters, form the staple food of hundreds of poor families all along the Kanara coast. The Minister of Industries, who recently paid a visit to Kanara, must have seen the appalling poverty and wretchedness in which most of these people live. Thanks to the inhuman policy of the Forest Department more and more people are being driven from the high lands to the coast line and are reduced to the necessity of eking out their livelihood on the produce of the sea. It would be no exaggeration to say that for several families the sole means of sustenance on many occasions is fish, especially oysters, as these latter can be secured even when fishing in the sea becomes impossible owing to storms or high seas. On any day in the season, hundreds of children and women can be seen waist deep in the water picking shell-fish and oysters for their daily sustenance. By prohibiting them from fishing in this manner, their only means of livelihood is being snatched away from them and their wretchedness is sure to be intensified. It is the increasing cost of living brought about by the War that has compelled the fisher folk to dispose of their stock of shells too, as that would bring them a few coins. That is the only reason for the tendency recently seen to export the shells. But if the Department wishes to restrict the export of shells, certainly under the Sea Customs Act, their export can be prohibited by Mr. Walke? As regards the prohibition of oyster fishing itself, we would like to know what is the real object in view. If it be culture of oysters and development of the oyster-beds with a view to starting a canning industry, we would like to know if, beyond mere prohibition of fishing, Mr. Walke has done anything all these years. Has he replaced any of the beds by better oysters from anywhere? We suppose the oysterbeds when developed will become Government property and a "reserved area" like the forest lands from which every year the peasants of Kanara are being driven out, and, probably, one day we shall find some concession hunter acquiring the beds from Government for some consideration. Is that what Government have in view? How will such an arrangement benefit the people of Kanara, and especially the thousands of poor fisher-folk, whose sole or principal means of livelihood will be taken away from them in this manner?

Coming to the next grievance we referred to, namely, the suggestion to replace the cadjan sheds by mud huts, we are surprised to be told by Mr. Bell that "no action whatever has been taken or any suggestions made by Mr. Walke to this end." Mr. Bell will see that we never said that Mr. Walke had enforced the change. We only suggested that Mr. Walke "intends" or "wants" the operations to be carried on in mud houses. If Mr. Bell maintains that not even "any suggestions" have been made by Mr. Walke, how will he account for the telegraphic protest addressed by the fishermen of Majoli (Kanara District) to the Commissioner of Customs, a few months ago, against the suggestion to replace the cadjan huts by mud ones? Mr. Bell refers to the tiled huts of the Madras Presidency and suggests that "in the interest of health and sanitation" it would be advisable to have similar ones in Bombay. But may we draw his attention to the remarks of Mr. Lucas that "the curing methods in the Bombay curing yards are more thorough and satisfactory than in the Madras yards" and that "*there is no evidence that the fish cured in them is unwholesome or unfit for food?*" But apart from this, is Mr. Bell aware what amount of hardship Mr. Walke's suggestion, if adopted, will entail on the poor fisher-folk? How can these people, who live from hand to mouth and who may not handle even an anna for days together, be expected to incur the expenses of a *pucca* hut? Thanks to the Forest Department, every article of forest produce, such as leaves, creepers, grass, bamboos, pegs and wood of every description, which was available to the poor freely for generations, has now to be paid for. There is a tax even on mud and sand! In the face of these cruel restrictions, how does Mr. Bell expect the fishermen to build the model and sanitary huts he has in view? Finally, a word as to the "assistance" Mr. Walke is said to be giving to the Salt Department which is in charge of the fish curing yards along the coast. What sort of "assistance" is Mr. Walke giving? Is he qualified to render any real assistance? Did he study improved methods of the culture and curing of fish anywhere except in the books on pisciculture?

Notes of the Day.

Preference for British Capitalism.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu is reported to have stated the other day that the *entire proceeds* (of the recent Indian Sterling loan) *would be utilised*, as had been announced in the prospectus, *for the purchase of railway material in the United Kingdom and no part of the proceeds would be expended abroad.* Speaking two days earlier, in the same place but in answer to a different critic, Mr. Montagu also stated that the purchase of stores in England for the Indian State railways was under the control of Sir William Meyer *whose policy was to give full weight to the consideration urged by the critic*, viz., "the inadvisability in the Imperial interests (!) of giving *Indian* State railway orders to foreign companies, who owing to exchange conditions, could quote lower prices, and paying unemployment doles to unemployed railway material workers in England." The italics are ours. With this authoritative declaration by the Secretary of State for India that no matter what the penalties may be that India is being mulcted in, "Imperial interests"—which in plain language means the interests of capitalists in the United Kingdom—would be safeguarded by compelling India to buy in the markets of the United Kingdom. It is a fine piece of altruism on the part of England, which it is hard to beat. And yet India's freedom in the Empire has become a commonplace! If, in order to benefit British capitalists, India is to be prevented by her masters from buying in open markets and on terms advantageous to her, may we ask, where is the use of assuring the people of this country that their interests will not be subordinated to those of other parts of the Empire? We have categorical proof, in several instances, that British materials are forty to fifty per cent. dearer than those of continental make and India's interests are to be sacrificed so that unemployment doles may not be paid to the unemployed railway material workers in England. This is altruism with a vengeance and the policy underlying it is on a par with that of the 7 per cent Sterling loan and the concessions granted to the British investors of taking up the Indian Rupee loan.

"Zoolum in Issapur Jail."

The Director of Information, Bombay, has sought, in his letter which we publish elsewhere, to controvert several of the statements made by Mr. Ginwalla, or rather Mr. Ginwalla's informant, in his communication on the subject of alleged zoolum in Issapur Jail which appeared in this journal on May 23rd. The allegations made by Mr. Ginwalla's informant—one of the Petrol strikers who had been released just then from the jail—were of such a grave character and the treatment, said to have been meted to the convicts of the jail was such barbarous nature that we felt constrained to urge the local Government to institute at once "a strict and impartial" inquiry into the allegations. From the letter of the Director of Information it is apparent that the Inspector-General of Prisons has since paid a visit to the jail and made an enquiry into the allegations. Whether such a purely official enquiry, made moreover by a single individual, can be accepted as "a strict and impartial inquiry" such as we demanded, we leave it to the public to decide. We do not for a moment suggest that the Inspector-General is not capable of being either strict or impartial in the conduct of such an enquiry, but we do maintain that it is impossible to guarantee that the convicts, who have still to undergo months', if not years' further confinement in the same jail, will be able to muster sufficient courage to tell the truth and thereby face all the fearful consequences of the displeasure which such revelations on their part are sure to occasion in the minds of the jail officials.

Wanted Impartial Inquiry.

The very fact that only one individual, and that a Pathan, among the 2,000 convicts, had any complaint to make against their treatment is, to our mind, extremely suggestive, not of the humane treatment that is meted out to the jail population, but of the terror which the Jail officials inspire in the men and which prevents them from making any sort of complaint against the latter. The "carting of water" as well as the "standing handcuffs," both of which forms of punishment, the Director admits, obtain in the jail, are sufficiently barbarous and revolting to justify their condemnation and had better be abandoned if the Government of India wish to bring up their jail administration to the level of those of humane and civilised governments. We have finally to observe that the Director of Information has failed to let the public know if any of the non-official visitors of the Jail had cared to pay any visit to the jail in the course of the year. It is only such non-officials who can be expected to learn the truth and only the truth from the mouths of the convicts. It is impossible for the public to rest satisfied with the departmental investigation made by the Inspector-General. Let Government appoint a purely non-official or even a mixed committee of responsible citizens empowered to visit to the jail and let them investigate the truth or otherwise of the grave allegations made.

What Lord Reading Should Do.

The following from "Looker-On" will be read with interest:—

A straw—it is not the only one which shows which way the wind is blowing is the cancellation of the re-appointment of the ineffable Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Secretary to the position he disgraced under his late Chief. It is indubitably a pointer. I should not perhaps have likened the incident to the proverbial straw, but rather to a meteorological forecast presaging the direction in which the wind will be blowing a hurricane in the very near future. For of course the party of reaction will raise a storm of protest. Fortunately the reactionaries are now thoroughly discredited and are numerically and politically a quantity that must be ignored by any sane government. The strength of their agitation will lie in England and there also will lie one of the dangers threatening India in the event of certain likely happenings. He were a bold Moderate indeed who would venture to assure me that unrest in India would not assume very serious proportions in the very likely circumstances of Parliament being asked to consider further constitutional concessions to India and influenced by scaremongers at Home turning down this country's demands. The insult offered India last year by the House of Lords in its Dyer Debate still rankles, and only the fact that the House of Lords is a political and constitutional nonentity saved the situation so far as a recrudescence of agitation in India was concerned.

To come however to my prophecy for the week—I would fain have it over and done with. We are all asking ourselves the question—'What will the Cabinet do?" I fancy the Cabinet will adopt a policy of masterly inactivity and leave action and initiative to Lord Reading and Mr. Montagu. A new Reforms tour may be India's visitation this winter—a Commission of enquiry. This, fear, will prove a failure as the Non-Cooperators would probably refuse to give evidence before it and boycott its sittings. On the other hand Lord Reading may be given 'carte blanche' to call a Round Table Conference and if he takes the advice I tendered so obviously last week and appoints Mr. Gandhi president of the confabulation, it is probable that something will come of it.

Our contemporary's suggestion of a Round Table Conference is not new, though its proposal that Mr. Gandhi should preside over it is new. Whether a Round Table Conference may bring about a satisfactory solution or not, what Lord Reading must do towards this end is to cooperate with Mahatma Gandhi.

What is Justice?

A correspondent writes to us:—

Sir,—You will be surprised to learn that a very strange support to one of the principal items of Mahatma Gandhiji's present programme of non-cooperation, I mean the boycot of Law Courts, came from a quarter from which it was to be expected least of all. During the course of his arguments in a sensational case in the Sessions Court of Broach, Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas, the learned Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Broach, made the very startling statement that decisions in the High Court are mere lotteries, evidently referring to the High Court of Bombay. You can well imagine the effect of this statement. If the justice in the highest tribunal of the Presidency is a lottery, a mere chance, what else according to him, could it be in the subordinate tribunals? This statement, coming from the mouth of a responsible law officer of the District, has natural'y created a sensation in the city and has given such a lift to non-cooperation activities in Broach as would have taken months to otherwise obtain. What has the Government to say about this statement of one of its responsible officers?"

We hold no brief for Mr. Antoldas nor do we express any opinion as to the propriety of his having made the remarks attributed to him, in a court of law. But we daresay Mr. Antoldas voiced the view of a large number of laymen when he said that decisions in the High Courts are mere lotteries. The view may be right or wrong, but there is no doubt that it is held by many.

THE TURKS' POINT OF VIEW.

WHAT THEY DEMAND.

The following article in the "Manchester Guardian" by its special correspondent will be read with instruction. "You must either exterminate us or treat us as equals"—that the correspondent says, is what the Turks want.

I am anxious to put the Turkish point of view before the readers of the "Manchester Guardian." It is not easy to do, because the Turks are habitually more reserved than the other Near Eastern peoples, and especially so at this time, in Constantinople, towards Englishmen. The British contingent looms largest in the Allied Army of Occupation; Turkish notables whose presence was not desired by the military authorities are, or have been till recently, interned in Malta; and last summer the British forces cooperated with the Greeks more conspicuously than others in the military operations, undertaken with the approval of the Allied Governments, which resulted in the Greek occupation of Smyrna and Thrace. It is therefore natural that an Englishman who tries now to get into touch with Turks should find barriers that are difficult to overcome, and I must be pardoned for offering bricks with little straw in them. But I do not think they are seriously out of shape, and, at any rate, they are better than no bricks at all.

Hostility Inevitable.

The point of view of the Turks (who when it comes to the point are all Nationalists) needs to be put in England. The Greek case has had many able advocates, and has found a sympathetic public brought up on the tradition of the Greek War of Independence. But the "bloody tyranny of the Turk" is not a formula that fits a situation in which Greek armies are invading Turkish territory and Turkish towns and villages are getting burnt. The less widespread pro-Turk tradition seems to me also to be behind the times. It too is an old tradition which took shape about the period of the Crimean War and has not kept pace with recent changes. About a year ago I heard a distinguished British soldier, speaking in England about the outlook in the Middle East, remark that "we must buttress the British Empire on the support of two friendly Moslem Powers, Turkey and Afghanistan." I do not know how the Afghans feel, but I am sure that this officer, if he found himself in Constantinople, would be startled to discover how little the Turks reciprocate the feeling he entertains for them. There is an idea, rather prevalent in the British army, that the Turk is like the Gurkha or the Pathan—a simple soul with a primitive psychology, fierce when provoked, but easy to manage when well treated and humoured. I suppose this comes from handling Turkish peasants as kavasses or gendarmes, but it is certainly not true of the Turkish educated and governing class. For good or ill, they are not at all unsophisticated, and at present they certainly do not love us. Why should they? Before the war we made an *entente* with their most formidable enemy, Russia. During the war we destroyed their Asiatic Empire by detaching the Arabs from them and beating their army. And since the Armistice we have till recently supported the Greeks. Their present hostility is really inevitable; yet it has been a shock to me to realise, since my arrival in Constantinople, how intense it is. Though always polite they keep one at a distance, in marked contrast to the Turks in Smyrna. I imagine the reason for the difference is that in Smyrna the military occupation is by another nation, while here it is by ourselves. The foreign military occupation of a large and overcrowded city inevitably creates ill-feeling. There are many personal complaints about the system of requisitioning houses, there are the decortations to Malta, and there is wounded national pride. For all these reasons it is both difficult for English people to learn the Turkish point of view and important for them to understand it.

The Governing Class's Aspirations.

The principal points in the Nationalist programme are all, I think, expressions of one fundamental motive—the desire to be on an equality with Western nations. Equality does not mean identity. The Turkish nation has certain traditions that are better than those of many other nations, and, like every nation, it does not underestimate the number of its special virtues. Mere imitation of the West has led the Turks into many pitfalls already. But I think the Turkish consciousness is feeling its way towards something better than that. It aspires to a moral equality supplemented by the common ground of custom necessary for international relationships. If I am right in this diagnosis, then the present attitude of the Turkish governing class, however violent and intransigent some of its manifestations may be, is at least profoundly different from the attitude of its predecessors, who simply regarded Moslems as inherently superior to Christians and thought it right to assert this superiority by force. No doubt this old fashioned still has a strong hold on the Turkish mind, probably a stronger hold than the complementary prejudice about Christian superiority has upon our own. Nevertheless, it is a hopeful sign if the dominant party in Turkey are basing their policy on a new ideal which, if genuinely accepted and translated into practice, would make satisfactory relations between Christian and Moslem peoples possible for the first time in history. At any rate, it seems worth try-

(Continued on next page.)

DYERISM NOT YET DEAD!

MORE LIGHT ON CHANDPUR.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS BY MR. C. R. DAS

"INHUMAN ATROCITIES COMMITTED."

CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER, MAGISTRATE AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Mr. C. R. Das has issued a lengthy statement on the situation at Chandpur. In the course of his statement Mr. Das says:—On May 17, Mr. Mcpherson, the representative of the Tea Districts Association, arrived here and tried to induce the coolies to return to the gardens. This the coolies resolutely refused to do. Before then the coolies were being despatched in steamers. On the night of the 19th May, the coolies, whose suspicion had been roused by the activity of Mr. Mcpherson, made a rush to get on board the steamer. At that time Mr. Mcpherson and the Sub-Divisional Officer were both there and both took part in opposing the other coolies from boarding the steamer. There was a scuffle, in the course of which Mr. Mcpherson was slightly assaulted and the S.D.O. was nearly assaulted. The coolies were, however, persuaded and they remained quietly in the station yard. Immediately after that Mr. K. C De, the Commissioner of the Division wired for Gurkhas. The next day the coolies were quiet. There was no indication of any violence on their part and the volunteers and the local leaders persuaded them not to try to get into the steamer. They agreed. It is untrue that the volunteers incited them to violence.

A NIGHT OF HORRORS.

That evening the Gurkhas arrived. The inhuman atrocities of which we have all heard were committed at dead of night in the presence of the Commissioner, the Magistrate and the Railway Officials, aftes the lights were put out after all outsiders were turned out of the Station yard, and at a time when most of the coolies, men, women and children were asleep. No opportunity was given to them to clear out. It is worthy of note that the order was given by the Commissioner Mr De and the Magistrate Mr. Wares. The Railway Officials stood by to see this outrage committed and allowed the station yard to be used for such inhuman purpose without any protest of any kind and without any opposition whatsoever. What happened next morning is graphically set out in Srijut Akhil Chandra Dutt's interview, which shows clearly that the officials at first wanted to deny the whole thing and they then admitted almost everything which is material.

HARTAL IN THE CITY.

They said they wanted to create an impression on the coolies very much the same way in which General Dyer created "an impression" at Amritsar and they ended the interview with a vulgar threat of letting the Gurkhas loose into the town. The righteous indignation of the people can better be imagined than described. The result was the immediate "hartal" in the bazar and in the law courts. By the 24th May, the railway employees joined this "hartal," and by May 28th the steamer service did the same. This general "hartal" is still continuing.

MANCHESTER COTTON CONFERENCE

EMPLOYERS DECLINE ARBITRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The Manchester cotton dispute conference lasted nine hours. The difference between employers' and employees' figures for the proposed reduction of wages at start was twenty-three pence, but this was later diminished to eleven pence namely employers desiring fifty-three pence and employees only fourty-two pence in the pound reduction. Employers declined arbitration and the conference was adjourned until Tuesday.

ENORMOUS UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

The enormous extent of unemployment in Great Britain is revealed by the official figures which were issued last week showing that there are 3,750,000 workless, including 1,600,000 miners and cotton operatives. All but a small number of the balance have applied for "out of work" doles. These figures do not include over a million who are on short-time only. The industries showing signs of withstanding the black spell are shipbuilding and boot manufactures, but several industries expect a quick upward turn when the miners resume work.

It is generally anticipated that the Miners' Delegate Conference at a meeting today will adopt the Executive's recommendation to take the coalfields ballot on the owners' proposals, the meaning of which the Miners' Executive have now fully grasped. A favourable verdict is expected from the ballot.

PLUMAGE BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The House of Commons to-day passed unanimously the third reading of the Plumage Bill.

U. S. BANKERS & WORLD FINANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

A Washington message states that it is understood that groups of American international bankers have given government the assurance that American official sanction will be sought in all future dealings affecting the world financial situation.

KENT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 11.

In the Kent Tennis Championships at Beckenham, Hunter and Shimidzu have reached the final of the men's doubles. In the fourth round of the mixed doubles, Shimidzu and Miss Hawkins beat Jacob and Miss Shepherd 6—2, 6—4. In the semi-final, Trebble and Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Shimidzu and Miss Hawkins 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

PRINCE HIROHITO AT BRUSSELS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

A Brussels message states that after the official visit to France where he stayed ten days, Prince Hirohito has arrived in Brussels, where he was received by King Albert.

M. VENIZELOS NOT TO BE SECRETARY.

OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

A Geneva message states that in deference to the prevalent feeling that the appointment might be regarded as political.

Professor Ruyssen has been elected Secretary to the General Federation of the League of Nations Unions instead of M. Venizelos.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

NERVOUSNESS OF BEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 14.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the chief factor in the week's business has been the appreciation of dollar and free supplies from America causing nervousness to the bears, who sought to cover their commitments upon the starved market.

According to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information a mining expert has arrived in Peking and is reporting upon the discovery of a silver mine at the Eastern Hill, Siupaiting, Shantung.

MINERS' BALLOT.

TO BE TAKEN ON OWNERS' PROPOSALS.

NATIONAL POOL DEMAND TO BE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 14.

The Miners' conference has decided that a ballot shall be taken on the Owners' proposals on June 15th, and the Ballot papers are to be returned by June 17th. Mr. Herbert Smith made it clear at the Conference that acceptance of the Owners' proposals would involve abandonment of the National Pool.

The decision to take a ballot of the Miners on the Owners' proposals was reached on card vote by the National Delegate Conference of Miners at which two hundred were present representating 958,000 members. Mr. Herbert Smith presided. The ballot papers will not contain a recommendation but will include the question as to whether the men are prepared to drop the National Pool demand. The Executive has decided that two-thirds majority is required to continue the stoppage. The proceedings of the Conference were most animated.

Southwells, Scotland, opposed the ball but withdrew the opposition after the Districts were consulted and only Durham an two other small districts voted against taking ballot. The motion to advise the miners to reject the terms was overwhelmingly defeated, only Durham an Lancashire supporting the proposal.

THE ISSUES BEFORE MINERS

SHOULD THERE BE A NATIONAL POOL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The decisions on which miners are invited to cast their votes are crystallized into plain questions in the ballot paper issued by the Federation. The first question asks is if the miner is in favour of fighting for the principles of the National Wages Board and the national pool with loss of the government subsidy of ten million sterling, if there is no settlement by June 18th. The second question asked is if the miner is in favour of accepting government and the owners' terms as printed on the back of the paper. Particulars show that during the temporary period in which the ten million sterling will be applicable to mitigate the reductions of wages, the first of such reductions is not expected to exceed two shillings a shift for adults and one shilling for youths. Further reduction after August 1st will be mutually agreed upon until the government grant is exhausted, when the temporary agreement will terminate.

COTTON WAGES DISPUTE.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 14.

The representatives of the Cotton Employers and Operatives have resumed negotiations in Manchester with regard to the amount of reduction in wages. The proceedings are expected to be prolonged but optimism prevails in regard to a satisfactory issue.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION AT VLADIVOSTOK.

SOVIET'S COMPLAINT AGAINST JAPAN'S SUPPORT.

LORD CURZON REFUSES TO ACCEPT THE NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

M. Chicherin on June 1st sent a strongly worded Note to Lord Curzon, M. Briand and Sgr. Sforza complaining of the Japanese attitude at Vladivostock where, he alleged, the Japanese had supported the counter-revolution.

Lord Curzon's Secretary in writing to M. Krassin says that he is instructed to return the Note as inacceptable, as it is neither customary nor conducive to good relations for one Government without adducing any corroborative evidence to address entirely baseless charges to another. He adds that the British Government therefore declines to enter into any correspondence on the matter.

AVIATION ON A COMMERCIAL FOOTING.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES' STRONG POINT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 15.

Strong points in favour of Inter-Empire Air communications were made by Sir Frederick Sykes in a speech at the City Banquet. He said that the Government were trying to put aviation on to a commercial footing, because it would tremendously advance inter-communication especially within the Empire. Air supremacy would not be obtained by building up unproductive military fleets, but by expanding trade and facilitating trade.

Sir Frederick Sykes hoped that commercial aviation would fulfil a similar part in the country's prosperity as the mercantile marine had. They looked for the assistance of the Dominions, who were untrammelled by the spirit of conservatism, which was apt to retard the progress of Britain. The strength of the British Empire depends upon good communications and Air Transport, unhampered by foreign frontier, would give to the Empire essential powers of direct supply and speedy inter-communication which the ship and the rail have hitherto shown to be vital.

GREEK LINER MINED.

FEARED DEATH OF MAJORITY OF PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 14.

An Athens message says that the Greek liner Bouboulina outward bound from Smyrna has struck a mine and foundered. It is feared that the majority of her 240 passengers have perished.

ERODE TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 14.

The Taluq Board of Erode have unanimously passed a resolution to present an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi when he visits the town.

SHALL WE FAIL?

ACID TEST OF SWARAJ.

NOT A MOMENT TO SPARE.

How Every one can do his bit:—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.

(2) Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.

(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.

(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

THE NATION **MUST** GET . . . . .
ONE CRORE RUPEES . . . . .
ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . .
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . .

By 30th JUNE.

GANDHI AT GHATKOPAR.

RS. 40,000 FOR SWARAJ FUND.

MAHATMA NOT SATISFIED.

WILL NOT CITIZENS RESPOND ADEQUATELY?

A great reception was given to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his visit to Ghatkoper on Wednesday morning. A big pandal had been erected in a maidan, some distance from the town, on the Agra Road and in spite of the inclement weather there was a large gathering of people both from Bombay and the adjacent parts. There must have been over six to seven thousand people in the pandal, besides those who were standing outside. Among the audience there was a large number of women. On the platform there were one or two charkhas and an exhibition of spinning was given. There was an improved charkha which was capable of spinning very fine yarn even by a novice.

Along with Mr. Gandhi came the many leaders who had assembled in Bombay for the purpose of the All-India Congress Committee meeting, and among those present were Mr. V. J. Patel, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr Ansari, Dr. B S. Munje, Mr. N. C. Kelker, Mr Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Maulana Abdul Bari, Maulana Abdul Ka'am Azad, Sheth Jamanlal Baijaj, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, and many Mahomedan leaders.

After Mr. Shaukat Ali had made his speech Mr. Gandhi was welcomed on behalf of the citizens of Ghatkoper by Mr. Hirachand Wanchand who presented him with a cheque for Rs. 40,000, which the people had collected towards the Tilak Fund.

MR GANDHI DISSATISFIED.

Mr Gandhi, however expressed his great dissatisfaction at the smallness of the amount which the rich merchants who were living at Ghatkopar had been able to collect for the great purpose they all had in view. He said if that small amount was the sum total of their efforts towards the Swaraj Fund, then he would at once say that they would not get Swaraj within the year. He had the greatest confidence in the four great and rich communities of Bombay—Parsis, Bhatias, Memons and Marwadis—to make up the deficiency in the Tilak Fund. He was not aware what the Parsis and Memons would do in this regard, although some of them had paid various amounts. He now depended solely on the Marwadi and Bhatia community and it was their bounden duty to make good the sum of Rs. 60 lakhs which he now wanted to make up the crore which the Congress had set before itself to collect before the month of June terminated. Mr. Gandhi severaly rebuked some Vaishnavas and Shravakas who had taken strong objection to his mixing with *Antyajas* (untouchables) and written him threatening letters. To them he said that if that was all that their religion taught, then it was a Godless and perverted religion He himself was brought up in a Vaishnava family and the teachings of that religion were love and mercy for the oppressed and the down-trodden. Could they then call themselves a religious people, asked Mr. Gandhi. He went a step further. He said he wanted money offerings permeated with love for their country and their countrymen. It did not want contributions made with *Ashradha* and hate. Those Vaishnavas and Shravaks whose monies were not paid willingly were at liberty to take them back and not to give him any more amounts. After the speech, collections were again made and large sums were collected. in the shape of cash and ornaments.

MAHOMEDANS WILLING TO BE SLAVES OF HINDUS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said the present was not the time for making speeches; it was time for action. Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress had told the whole world that as the wrongs of the Punjab and Khilafat had not been set right they should get Swaraj by next September. There were only three months remaining now for gaining their object, for which they were all striving, and if they wasted their time in useless talk, in making speeches, they would not get Swaraj. They were sure to get Swaraj and God had willed it. But for that purpose they had to make sacrifices of their wealth and their labour and only then would they get Swaraj. Their friend Col. Wedgwood had said that Gandhi was India's saint, but the other people who were with him *badmashes*. He would not like to comment on that. It was the duty of every one of them, his brothers and sisters, that they should consider themselves to be in mourning until they had won Swaraj. They must not be in a holiday mood until their heart's desire was gained, they must remain mourning. Some people said that he was preaching non-violence because he was afraid of the Government. That was not the case. What he was afraid of was Mahatma Gandhi and no one else. Formerly, it was said that Gandhi was a designing and cunning person and that he was leading Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali by their noses for his own fell purposes and that the latter were simple and straightforward and honest persons. But now the boot was on the other fot. Their enemies seeing that there was no enmity between the Hindus and the Moslems, seeing that they had united together for the winning of Swaraj, now said that Mr. Gandhi was a saint and that the Ali brothers were *Badmashes*. Such statements required no comment. Some persons again said that if they got Swaraj, the Hindus would dominate the Moslems and persecute them. To that he would say, he and his brother Mahomed Ali were quite willing to be slaves of his Hindu brethren if they would only get Swaraj. But they would never be the slaves of the foreign British Government. Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. C. R. Dass had said that they were willing to be slaves under an Islamic Government rather than under the British Government. That was the measure of the Hindu-Moslem unity. He appealed to his countrymen to sacrifice their wealth, their intellect and their health at the altar of their country for winning Swaraj. For that purpose they had to follow the programme laid down by their Congress, a crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and introduce into their homes twenty lakhs of Charkhas. Were they willing to do all that? Were they willing to discard foreign made cloth and use only Khadar. If they wanted to get rid of their slavery let them do what their Congress had told them to do. and then they would get Swaraj!

GHATKOPER CONTRIBUTES RS. 40,000.

Mr. Hirachand Wanchand Rajpale then welcomed Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the people of the Ghatkoper. He said to praise Mr. Gandhi was like gilding gold and his services to this country had taught them to keep the ideal of non-violent non-cooperation always before them, as their guiding star. He had taught the whole of India to do the same. He had taught them that non-violence was the greatest religion. Ghatkopar was the residential place of the merchants of Bombay who were always in the forefront of all political struggles. Therefore, when they heard that Mr. Gandhi was coming to Ghatkoper they were overjoyed to extend to him a fitting welcome. The merchants of Ghatkoper had already paid their subscriptions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, in addition to the purse which they had presented to him. Mr. Gandhi might think that the sum was a small one, but then he should remember that the policy of their Government had struck a hard blow at the prosperity of Indian merchants They had got their own Congress Committee with a membership of about 400. They had also a class where spinning was taught and they had introduced about 200 charkhas in the place. He respectfully offered to Mr. Gandhi their cheque for Rs. 40,000 on behalf of Ghatkoper.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi, after thanking the residence of Ghatkoper for their address, accepted the forty thousand rupees which they had collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He accepted these rupees only on certain condition. If the sum they had collected represented the best efforts of the large merchants who were trading in Bombay, but were staying at Ghatkopr ,then he would at once say that they would never get Swaraj this year. He would have been satisfied if they had made the slightest sacrifice, but they had not done that. He was again going to beg of his brothers and sisters to contribute their mite towards that fund. He was disappointed at the smallness of the amount they had collected, after they had admitted that Ghatkoper was a place where the rich Indian merchants of Bombay were residing. It was not himself alone who was collecting money for the Fund. There were the Ali Brothers on the platform, who, it was stated, manage to lead the speaker by his nose. That was not the fact. The Ali Brothers loved their religion and he loved his own and they were not going to give up their religions. Each had his own *Dharma* and each had to follow it implicitly, come what might. Then there was the great Hakim Ajmal Khan. He was not an ordinary man to come to Ghatkoper casually; his fees were high and he charged one thousand rupees a day for such visits. He was not a doctor versed in the Western methods of medicine; he had a few secret medicines which were very efficacious. Then there was Dr. Ansari who was well-versed in the Western system of medicine—he had gained a diploma to kill people (laughter) for if a doctor killed a man they could not take any action against him. (Laughter). Then there was the great Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, who was a great authority on Islamic religion and law. Why had all these great people come to Ghatkoper? Not for the purpose of making speeches to them! For that purpose was not the time for making speeches, but for work, solid work for the country.

BOMBAY TO MAKE UP DEFICIT.

The residents of Ghatkoper had given him personally Rs. 40,000, but what were they going to give to their other guests like the Hakim and Dr. Ansari? They had also to give something to other workers like Seth Jamanlal Baijaj. Mr. Shankerlal and others who had assembled there. They had not fully realised that this was the time when the prestige of this country would be assessed at its true worth. It was impossible that the people of this country could neglect to keep up the prestige of their country at such a critical time. They had not even got Rs. 40 lakhs so far. They had collected only Rs. 20 lakhs. It would be the duty of this city of Bombay to give the balance of Rs. 60 lakhs.

(Continued on next page.)

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answtr or publish or return any particular letter.

Ltters should be written on one side only.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN FOREIGN LANDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the time that the journal "India" ceased publication and the British Committee was hurriedly disbanded a viel of complete mystery has shrouded the activities of our Information Bureau in England. If the original intention of the Nagpur Congress in converting the British Committee into an Information Bureau is being fulfilled; no one knows. If any publicity work is being done by the Bureau we in India have no knowledge. If nevertheless enormous sums are being wasted by a Bureau which has all the appearance of being in an inglorious state of suspended animation we are the last to hear of it. I do not know who is to blame for this reckless disregard of public interests, but certain information which has recently come into my possession compels me to direct the public opinion towards a state of affairs which is nothing short of a public scandal.

Let me for a moment consider the question of principle as it affects the problem of world propaganda in the cause of Indian freedom. Those of us who have striven to spread the truth about India in foreign countries know that it is wrong to consider such activities as a mere dissipation of our national strength or as the vain pursuit of a useless political gadfly. Every recognised Indian leader, who has been to Europe or America in recent years, has said so in the most unmistakable language. From Lokmanya Tilak, whose dream was to establish unofficial ambassadorships in all the principal cities of Europe, to Lala Laipat Rai whose Information Bureau in New York is a monument of achievement, from Moulana Mohamed Ali, who told me after his remarkable tour in Europe that abroad few things mattered so much as propoganda, to Dr. Ansari who will be statisfied with nothing less than constant relays of propagandists to England; we have heard the same desire expressed in different ways by men who have been in the thick of the fight themselves The truth is that in Europe and America which have taken the use in this respect from Sinn Fein and Bolshevism the average man is completely at the mercy of the public propagandist. Any one who has seen an English audience cornered and utterly discomfited by Lokamanya Tilak's logic or audiences worked up into a terrible rage of indignation by Mr. Horniman's pitiless bantor despairingly confessing their ignorance of the merciless exploitation of India and wanting to know what they could do to help us will realise the truth of this statement. I have seen in a small town like Brindisi a local Italian paper giving over its front page to an article in English advocating self-determination for Ireland. And it is not in vain as th eworld knows that the Bolshevists bombarded the German front line prior to the Brest negotiations, not with shells but with a million pamphlets and leaflets.

Now no one knows better than Mahatma Gandhi that pamphlets are more powerful than Prussian force and much more effective than tricinitrotuoline But at Nagpur last December propaganda was forgotten for polemics. During the debates in the Subjects Committee Mahatma Gandhi for one made his position perfectly clear. desire as far as propaganda in England is concerned was to abolish India and the British Committee on the principle that we must stand alone, that it was a waste of money to keep the British organisation going, that we did not desire propaganda abroad as it was against the spirit of Non-Cooperation. Immediately afterwards, however, it was agreed to subsidise an Information Bureau in England as well as Lala Laipat Rai's Bureau in New York. Some of us did not quite grasp the fine distinction between a Propaganda Bureau and an Information Bureau, but as the interests of India would be served either way whatever the designation of the organisation, we felt convinced that a business-like deal had been carried through and that now all would be well.

Unfortunately all is not well. If Mahatma Gandhi's original idea had been out even those who disagreed with his views would have had nothing much to say. But what has actually happened? Mr. Ben Spoor has returned to England commissioned to wind up the British Committee in conjunction with a winding-up committee from which some of our foremost propagandists in England are deliberately excluded. I do not think anyone can approach the propaganda work done in England by Mr. B. G. Horniman. Neither Mr. Horniman nor Mr. Syad Hussain are members of this committee. The matter of setting up an Information Bureau is placed exclusively in the hands of Mr. Ben Spoor who is guaranteed £3.000 for year for that purpose, which is really more than the British Committee and India combined cost. The result is that we have Mr. Fenner Brockway installed in 163 Temple Chambers with a staff of lady typists to do at a higher cost a small portion of the work formerly carried out by the British Committee, for which he has no special qualifications at all, under the guidance of Mr. Ben Spoor, who openly expressed his disbelief in the policy of Non-Cooperation.

Then there is the wicked waste of public funds that all this has involved. It cost £1,500 to wind up the old Committee. This included payment of nine-months' salary in lieu of notice both to Mr. Syed Hussain and Mr. Fenner Brockway, which of course was right and inevitable as they had contracts But Mr. Fenner Brockway having received his cheque for 9 months salary in lieu of notice, is immediately re-engaged by Mr. Spoor to run his bureau on the same salary and this is supposed to be putting an end to the wasting of money on propaganda abroad. Instead of spending £2,500 to £2,800 a year on an organisation that was doing some useful work they proceed to throw away £4,500 in one year on a mere Information Bureau which has not and never can justify itself. Mr. Fenner Brockway was all very well when he had people like Mr. Horniman and others to guide and instruct him, but he is hopelessly unfitted to look after Indian propaganda by himself. He would himself be the first to admit that he is not "au fait" with all the ins and outs of Indian politics and has not the threads in his hands. He has said that he has done nothing up to the present in the way of circulating information to the press in England, as he is awaiting instructions and is only sending news to India. As he has not been present at one of the many most important functions organised by Indians in England during the last four months I cannot conceive of what value the work he is doing now can be.

And what is the meaning of throwing aside the services of people like Mr. Horniman and putting everything in the hands of a labour M.P. who is bound to the official Labour Party who have done their best to get the Reforms worked to put down the Non-Cooperation movement and are prepared to let India down at any moment, as witness the recent presence of two Labour M.P's." on the deputation to Mr. Montagu to protest against the right of India to impose cotton tariffs The whole thing is the most amazing blunder and scandalous waste of public money. Why should the Congress carry out its policy of Non-Cooperation by refusing to cooperate with trusted Indians in England and above all with a man like Mr. Horniman who, after all, is a recognised and accepted Indian leader and by cooperating with people who do not believe in Non-Cooperation? Nobody in England can carry on propaganda as well as Mr. Horniman, nobody could be more relied upon, and nobody could be more disinterested.

I bring these facts to your notice in the hope that those who believe in the importance of disseminating correct information abroad in the cause of Indian freedom should have an opportunity of exerting their influence in order to put an end to a most deplorable state of affairs.—Yours, etc.

D. CHAMAN LALL.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my return to town, I am amazed to find, that Messrs. Tatas have applied to the Court, and that Mr. S. B. Billimoria is appointed Provisional Liquidator! For the information of the shareholders, I deem it necessary to state that

(1) Messrs. Tata's Loan is fully secured:

(2) That they were told, that the Directors were raising a Loan to pay them off;

(3) That it was distinctly stated in the papers, that the voluntary winding up was deferred with a view to raise the necessary loan to pay off the principal creditors;

(4) That there were hitches in the way in completing the loan arrangement;

(5) That even now the delay is not due to any fault on any party, but it is due to some red tapism;

(6) That Directors have reduced the expenditure at office and on ships to a minimum.

(7) That Mr. Billimoria has so far failed to suggest any reduction, or to substantiate his allegations against the present Directors and members of the Committee, that they were responsible for indecision, delay, wastage etc!

(8) That Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Havelivalla were both endeavouring to raise a loan on the Carlton House.

(9) That both of them were present at the joint meeting of the Directors and Committee of shareholders and both gave their consent to the Resolution, that the Company be wound up voluntarily, as soon as the Principal Creditors were settled.

(10) Soon after that, Mr. Billimoria rushed to the Press and criticised the work of the Directors, and told the shareholders, that he never consented to act as an honorary Liquidator as his hands are full with work!

(11) Immediately after that Mr. Billimoria produced his bulky report, which has frightened the majority of shareholders, and amused those, who can study the statutory report and the present report side by side! For, in his present report, Mr. Billimoria has put in words, what appeared in figure ten months ago, and over which both he and his colleagues Ferguson and Co., were unfortunately, silent all this time!

(12) Suddenly we find Mr. Billimoria accepting the Provisional Liquidatorship to-day!

I need not comment, for my friend Mr. Tairsee has already dealt with these matters in his Open Letter to the Shareholders of the Company; and he has thoroughly justified their confidence in him by his plain speaking at the right time and in the right manner.

My friend, Mr. Billimoria, owes a duty to the shareholders to say openly and publicly how he is going to benefit the company by this change of sides.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the report published in the "Bombay Chronicle". from a share-holder regarding the meeting of the share-holders of the above Company held at the Empire Theatre on Sunday last.

I regret your correspondent gives an incorrect and misleading report. As the matter is *sub judice*, I am afraid I cannot make all the facts and particulars public at present. Suffice it to say that the Company's documents and the conduct and the attitude of the Directors justify the step I have taken and that I have acted entirely in the best interests of the Shareholders.

I may add here that the petition, I have filed in the High Court for the rectification of the register, is still pending, and some of the shareholders were good enough to subscribe their quota in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the shareholders on the 20th October 1920 at the Share Bazar Hall and a sum of about Rs. 1,200 has been collected in my office. I have already incurred and paid a sum far in excess of that collection and I shall be glad to show the account to any one wishing to see it. I may further add that I am even prepared to refund to any shareholder any sum which he has contributed in pursuance of that resolution.—Yours, etc.

M. A. HAVELIVALA.

June 14.

"OUR INDUSTRIAL EXPERT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The gist of the leading article "Our Industrial Experts" which appeared in your issue of Friday, June 10th, is contained in the concluding portion which cites two specific instances of Mr. Walke's operations as imposing undue hardships on the fisher folk. These instances are (1), the preservation of the Tadri oyster beds, and (2) the substitution of "mud houses" for "thatched huts" in the fish curing yards. I shall be glad if you will give me the opportunity of explaining, for public information, the facts of these cases.

2. The Tadri oyster beds are worked by the people in the neighbourhood not so much for the sake of the mollusc as for the shell which is exported in large quantities to Goa for lime making. Owing to specially heavy removals in recent years, it was observed in 1919 that the beds were almost depleted of oysters and that to save them from ruin, measures for their restoration were advisable. The Collector of the district was therefore advised to prohibit meantime, the removal of oysters while Mr Walke placed tiles on the beds in order to ascertain the spatting season. Actually, for want of a guarding establishment, the prohibition was not effective and last year's crop of young oysters was entirely removed above the low water mark., It is not every one who will agree with your leader writer that the steps taken to preserve the beds are objectionable and that their deterioration should be permitted to continue unchecked.

3. There are numerous fish curing yards along the coast which are in the charge of the Salt Department. Mr. Walke gives assistance to the officers of the Department by inspecting these yards occasionally. The curing in the yards is carried out in cadjan sheds. In your leading article. it is stated that "Mr. Walke, however, wants the operations to be carried on in mud houses." Also "The Government of Bombay owe it to themselves to put a stop to these activities of Mr. Walke and save the fishermen along the coasts from the hardships &c." The average reader might infer from this that Mr. Walke is endeavouring to replace the cadjan sheds by mud houses. No action whatever has been taken or any suggestions made by Mr. Walke to this end. I may add that in the Madras Presidency the curers are induced to build permanent sheds with mud walls and Mangalore tiles, and I should not have been surprised if critics had asked why, in the interests of health and sanitation, Mr. Walke had not suggested these improvements in Bombay.

4. Of the two "hardships" to which the whole article leads up, one will be considered by many to be a necessary measure of preservation which is in the interests of the local people, and the second does not exist and never has existed.

5. I regret that I have been prevented, by absence from Bombay from sending this letter earlier. Yours etc.

R. D. BELL.
Director of Industries.

Office of the Director of Industries,
New Customs House Road,
Bombay, June 14.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done a service to the public by publishing some plain truths concerning the Industries Department. In your leader on the subject appearing in your issue of the 10th instant, you have rightly shown how public funds are being wasted over "experts" having no knowledge of what they are appointed to do. Will one of the M. L. C.'s care to ask Government the qualifications of Mr. Walke which tempted Government to transfer him from the Inspecting line to the Fisheries Department? The Government authorities have encroached upon the natural rights of people to make legitimate use of forest produce within certain limits and they have driven the poor agriculturists to desperation. In another field now, the work of encroachment has begun and if the activities of Mr. Walke are allowed to continue, it will not be a distant day when we find that certain fish are brought under the schedule of reserved and protected sea area. Experiment has begun with Oysters and Shell fish! It is told that one of the old Collectors of the Kanara District reported that people had ample facilities to live on fish! Is it in times of famine? Now even these facilities will surely go if Mr. Walke takes it into his head to immortalize himself by his innovations and experiments. Surely these are wonderful times and because perhaps providence wills it, on all sides, we find officers like Mr. Walke helping the growth of Non-Cooperation movement, though unknowingly. Because, who would have the heart to cooperate when his or her natural rights are withdrawn on every side?—Yours, etc.

RYOT.

GANDHI AT GHATKOPAR

(Continued from previous page.)

he had not the least doubt about their ability to do so. He had every confidence that the city of Bombay would give the Congress that sum. He had put his trust in the four great communities in this city namely, Bhatias, Memons, Marwadis and Parsis. He did not know what the Parsis would give him, and how much he could expect of them. Two of them had between them given him a sum of Rs. 1,52,000—Mr. Bomanji and Mr. Rustomji Gorkhadu. His confidence, therefore, now rested in the two great communities—Marwadi and Bhatia—whom he saw at every meeting If they agreed that Swaraj was their birthright, then it was their bounden duty to try their best to get possession of it. In that connection he would tell them that until they solved the question of Khilafat to their entire satisfaction, they would never be able, satisfactorily, to settle the problem of cow protection.

"GIVE UP LUXURIES."

When the address was presented to him it was stated in it that at Ghatkoper resided the great merchants of Bombay. If those great merchants had willed it, they could have sent him away from the meeting with promises that they would get him at least Rs. 40 lakhs, if not more. They should have been so determined in the aims they kept before themselves, that they should have welcomed any sort of sacrifice, rather than not answering the call of their Mother land at such a critical time in her destinies The present is the time for collecting large sums and not for mere talk. He had great confidence that even if the other communities in the city did not fulfil their duty the two grea communities—Bhatias and Marwadis—would make up the required amount with the determination that they would never remain slaves of the British Government. It was for that they had to sacrifice of their wealth so generously. In the next few months they had to establish Swaraj and for that purpose they had to make great sacrifices. They had to make sacrifices of their rich foreign luxuries and clothes. Atia Begum had come to him for the purpose of holding a women's meeting in this city; there was, however, a lady with her who was clothed in the luxurious clothes of the West. He, therefore, told her that if the women of Bombay would only wear Khadar he would be their willing slave. The present was not the time for wearing rich ornaments or rich clothes; they had to give up all those luxuries. They had to consecrate themselves to the *charkha* and they must wear only Khadar. Unless they did that, what was the use of going to a ladies' meeting? Did they know that crores of their countrymen and country, women were starving for want of food, going about semi-naked for want of clothes. How could they then have the heart for all the foreign luxuries which they now affected so much? How could they live a life of luxury when so many of their countrymen were suffering? It was the sacred duty of every woman to wear Khadar.

"UNDERSTAND DHARMA PROPERLY"

The people who had called him to Ghatkoper should first of all understand their *Dharma* properly. It was not possible for him to give the people Swaraj; not even the Ali Brothers would be able to give than that. It was for the people themselves to take it, it was for the people themselves to win it. If they were afraid o every Kabuli and every Britisher that came to them, how was it possible for them to attain Swaraj? He fo[illegible] not understand why Indians should be afraid of Kabulis or Europeans? They were the brothers of Indians. Indians were quite capable of protecting themselves; they were also able to non-cooperat with them if necessary. Why, again, should the Hindus be afraid of Mahomedans, and why should the Mahomedans be afraid of Hindus? If they were a God-fearing people and if they stood together united what was there to be afraid of each other? Unless they had the necessary spirit, ability and energy, Indians would never be able to get and keep Swaraj. They should not confuse Swaraj with parliaments or assemblies. So long as Indians could not protect their rights they would never be able to get them.

A REBUKE TO VAISNAVAS AND SHRAVAKAS.

He was afraid that many Hindus had given up their Dharma. He was brought up in a Vaishnav household and *Ahimsa* (non-killing) was in his blood. Mercy and non-killing was in him and he would never be able to give up these things. In this connection he had received several threatening letters from Vaishnawas because of his connection with the depressed classes. Because he had allied himself with the *Antyajas* they had written to him that dire things would happen to him within a month or so. To them he would say frankly that if Vaishnavas did not want to have anything to do with the untouchables, then they were not the real Vaishnavas but only a Godless and sinful people. That was not the ideal of a true Vaishnava. People who did not want to uplift the untouchables could only be called a Godless people. Vaishnava religion did not teach them to kill anything or injure anybody.; it was full of sympathy and love for other people. The same thing could be said of Shravakas. These people were quite willing to feed the dumb animals, but not their fellow-creatures who through their misfortunes were starving. These Shravakas had the tenderest feeling for the animals but not for human beings. Did they call it religion? If Vaishnavism taught them to despise their fellow-creatures, then he for one could not call it a religion but a monstrous perversion of religion. He feelingly appealed to the Vaishnavas to give up such hatred for the untouchables. He was not going to tell them to take from the hands of Dhers or sweepers They had to realise that the essence of Varnashram Dharma was fellow-feeling for the poor and the down-trodden and the depressed people. Their holy Bhagwat had told them what their true religion should be. It was not "touch-me-notism" It was essential that they should have love and feeling for the poor, and unless they had those qualities in plenty they could not call themselves true Vaishnavas, For what was religion without love for the oppressed and the depressed? It was only a Godless and perverted religion.

POTENCY OF CHARKHA.

Coming to the Charkhas, Mahatma Gandhi said, through the charkha the whole of India had become vibrant with a new life and it was also a means of righting their Khilafat wrongs. He was not asking them to take food from the hands of the untouchables. Let them leave aside that point and let the people of Ghatkoper take up the other roads leading to Swaraj. Charkha was the potent instrument which would right the Khilafat wrongs and the wrongs of the Punjab and would give them Swaraj at the same time. He appealed to the residents of Ghatkoper to concentrate their attention on the Congress programme, which they all knew, and he prayed to God that He would vouchsafe to them enough strength to do their duty to their country and reach the goal of Swaraj by the right path. (Loud cheers).

"GIVE MONEY WITH SHRADDHA."

Mr. Gandhi then asked the audience, consisting of both women and men, to contribute their mite towards the Tilak Fund and pay it to the volunteers. At the same time he wanted the contributions to be made with *Shradha* (love). He did not want them to give anything to their country unwillingly. Those Shravakas and Vaishnavas who had given any money to the Fund were quite at liberty to take it back, for he did not want such unwillingly paid contributions. He only wanted money to be given with Shradha. Those who wanted to take back their money were at liberty to do so.

The volunteers then collected large sums from the audience and ladies and children came to Mr. Gandhi, who was seated on a raised chair covered with Khaddar, and made their offerings to him.

MYSORE CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June, 15.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, opened the birthday session of the Mysore Civil and Social Conference this morning before a big gathering of ladies and gentlemen including the Dewan. Mr. K. Nataranjan of Bombay was proposed to the chair in eulogistic terms. In the course of his address Mr. Nataranjan touched upon the various aspects of social work. Five papers were read bearing on India's need for social service and Dr. Jhiradas' paper on "Child welfare" was highly instructive. After a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. C. R. Reddy in felicitous terms the conference dissolved amidst great enthusiasm. The Yuvaraja was present throughout the proceedings, evincing great personal interest in the deliberations.

GUJRATH VIDYAPITH AND TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA POONA.

RESULT OF B. A. AND INTER EXAMS

The following is the result of the B. A. Examination of the Gujrath Vidyapeeth and Tilak Mahavidyalaya, (1921), Poona, held in the Allahabad University courses:—

SECOND DIVISION, NAGPUR CENTRE.

1. Ketker S. R.; 2. Bhagwat S. J.; 3. Laul S. G.; 4. Tahir Ali Hsaan Ali; 5 Dani W. S.

1. Syad Yusaf Ali.

THIRD DIVISION, NAGPUR CENTRE.

1. Dixit G. Y.; 2. Gadre S. S.; 3. Nurlatif Khan; 4. Paithankar V. K.; 5. Pandhripande S. L.; 6. Zade L. G.

JUBBULPORE CENTRE.

1. Md. Majidul Haque.

The following is the result of the Intermediate Examination of the Gujrath Vidyapeeth and Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Poona. (1921):—

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1. Jagmohanlal Madanlal; 2. Damale D. D.; 3. Kathale V. G.; 4. Fatekhani D. P.

JUBBULPORE CENTRE.

1. Bhave R. V.; 2. Balkrishna Tulsiram.

REHRA DUN CENTRE.

1. Ramcharan Mowar; 2. Jaikrishna Chaturvedi.

THIRD DIVISION, NAGPUR CENTRE

1. Abhyankar L. V.; 2. Bhole K. B.; 3. Dandekar P. B.; 4. Deotale N. Y.; 5. Deshpande V. V.; 6. Gadkari M. D.; 7. Kharwat R. P.; 8. Khati R. L.; 9. Koner S. D.; 10. Panade D. G.; 11. Sherkar M. B.; 12. Shingroo M. D.; 13. Vaidya S. R.; 14. Verma Anantlal; 15. Wazalwar G. B.

JUBBULPORE CENTRE.

1. Dave Vridhichanda; 2. Dixit Gopinath; 3. Telang S. B.

INDORE CENTRE.

1. Gokhale N. M.

THE PLIGHT OF TALATIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, in reply to a question by Sardar V. N. Mutalik, the Government said that notices were served on Talatis that had gone on strike to return to duty by a specified date. On inquiry, I find that there are five Talatis in North Canara who were not served with such notices and yet have not been re-instated by the Commissioner, S. D. The Commissioner who is no doubt sympathetically disposed, seems to be under the impression that full warning was given to these Talatis and obviously, appears to be disinclined to interfere in the matter which has been disposed of by local officers. As a lack of full inquiry the matter is sure to result in injustice and hardship to the poor talatis. The Commissioner would do well to go into the case of these poor old servants of Government and by reinstating them earn their gratitude in these hard days of economic distress.—Yours, etc.

KANARAN.

THE TURKS FOI T OF VIEW.

(Continued from previous page.)

ing to meet the Turks on such ground by attempting to work towards this ideal from our side.

urkish Tolerance.

I know that scepticism will be expressed on account of Moslem fanaticism, yet I do not find the Turks more fanatical than their Christian neighbours. I met quite recently a Christian Pharisee and a Moslem publican. The Pharisee, who was the librarian of a distinguished educational institution and who had not been disturbed during the war, argued to me that the rival nation was uncivilised and that the uncivilised have no rights. The publican was an old reserve officer who had fought against us at the Dardanelles and is now living with his wife in a garret after losing four successive homes through the vicissitudes of war. Yet when I told him that I was English he embraced me and exclaimed that all men are brothers. Such individual instances are, of course, no ground for generalisations, but they do disprove generalisations in the opposite sense.

The Japanese Parallel.

The actual claims of the Nationalist Government at Angora are widely, almost universally, approved by the politically-conscious part of the Turkish nation. I will leave the discussion of them to another article, and will merely state my opinion here that there is nothing fanatical about them, though on a number of points there may have to be accommodation between Turkey and her neighbours. Of course there are difficulties in the programme. There is the general difficulty that the Turks are claiming the full sovereign powers enjoyed by a Western country before they have proved that they can or will act up to Western standards. No doubt during the war the Ottoman Government did abuse the four years' licence it secured through the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, but on this there are two things to be said: First, what Western nation would like to be sentenced on its war record; and, secondly, granting that the Turks have given little proof that they would use full sovereignty well, how can they ever be expected to do so unless they are given, not so much the physical opportunity, but the confidence and respect of other nations that the giving of it would imply? There is an interesting parallel in the modern history of Japan. In Japan, as in Turkey, the national revival first manifested itself in a desire to shake off the shackles of foreign control; the foreign Powers insisted on their treaty rights and enforced them by naval operations; the Japanese populace in reprisal assaulted foreign subjects, and the Powers drew the moral that the capitulations must be enforced more rigidly than ever. There seemed no issue from the vicious circle until finally the Western nations changed their policy and decided to safeguard their interests in Japan by methods of trust instead of suspicion. In this case trust has worked wonders. May not the issue from the present *impasse* in Turkey lie this way? Of course there are special difficulties here. Turkey is not, like Japan, a country with a homogeneous population lying off the main routes of interntional traffic. The experiment in equality of treatment would risk other interests besides those of the Turkish nation, and there would have to be some compromise over the non-Turkish minorities and the Straits. But these concrete questions, important though they are, are not nearly so important as the general spirit of the relationship between Turkey and the Western peoples, and if that spirit could be improved I believe that political problems which at present seem insoluble might become capable of being settled by agreement.

A Sincere Movement

The last point I want to make about the Turkish national movement is that it is sincere. None of the Turks with whom I have spoken are light-hearted about the present war, nor do they regard it as an investment that will bring in a return or as a satisfaction to their national vanity. They are all war-weary. They know quite well that their treasury is bankrupt, that half Stambul is burnt down, that the only provinces untouched by the Great War are being ravaged by this one, and that the courtyard of every mosque is crowded with refugees. They do not disguise from themselves that this war after ten years of war is a disaster for their nation, yet, rightly or wrongly, they do believe that they have no choice but to wage it. I have found this spirit among reserve officers who had all been from four to six years on active service, and several of whom now found themselves prisoners for the second time. "We want peace", they said with unmistakable conviction. "but the war cannot stop so long as Greece occupies Smyrna." I have heard the same feeling expressed in other forms; for instance, "We accept the consequences of defeat up to a point, but not when they are a death sentence." But the most characteristic expression of the Turkish attitude seems to me to be the following:—"You must either exterminate us or treat us as equals." Clearly we do not intend the first of these alternatives, but in that case is not the only reasonable policy to choose the other?

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY STRIKE.

COMPANY'S ULTIMATUM TO MEN

(Associated Press.)

SILCHUR, June 14.

The Assam-Bengal Railway Company has issued a notice to the staff intimating that their services would be dispensed with in case they do not resume work on the fourteenth instant. The notice also adds that they would have to forefeit all privileges of past services even if they want to rejoin. The attitude of the strikers is firm.

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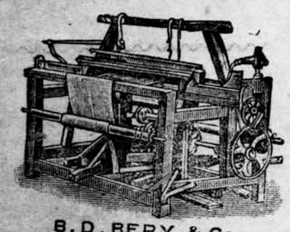

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POONA NEWS.

SHERA SATYAGRAHA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Bune 14.

Matters at Shera have reached a critical stage. In obedience to their maters' orders, the non-Maratha workmen of the Tata company are reported to be committing brutal acts. The Satyagrahins are said to have been thrown off by them into pits and thorns. They were also pelted at and cudgelled. The police who were witnessing this scene are also said to be slightly injured. A hartal was immediately declared at Paud, the people wherefrom rushed to the scene of occurrence. Undaunted by the tortures, the Satyagrahins vigorously commenced the extirpation of rail lines, and in a short time, over two furlongs of space was cleared off. The Tata Company has sued the Satyagrahins for consequent damages and the latter have been even charged of hurting the workmen of the company.

The first Maharashtra free library conference will hold its sittings on the 18th and 19th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar of Bombay. Over one hundred free libraries in Maharashtra have been already represented. A large number of delegates are expected to attend. The Conference will discuss various problems such as, the rapid spread of the free library movement, small travelling libraries, and the opening of a big model free library in Poona. The Conference will also move that the municipalities and Congress Committees should support the free libraries falling in their area.

PROHIBITION BILL.

An informal meeting representing all parties was held here in the Joshi Hall, to discuss the problem of prohibition in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Lavate, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Prof. Kale, Dr. Mann and others participated in the proceedings. It was unanimously resolved to arrange to introduce a bill for prohibition, in the local legislative council demanding complete stoppage of liquor in the presidency by the end of April 1924 at the most. In all probability, the bill is expected to come before the Poona session of the Legislative council. In case, it fails, the committe will adopt other suitable methods to secure prohibition.

Some four hundred Mavalas representing all fifty-four villages in the Mulshi Peta, met at Shiroli on the 10th instant to consider and fix the future line of action, as the Government of Bombay had announced the completion of contract with the Tata company. Speches were made by both the brahmin and the Mavla leaders. A resolution of protest against the attitude taken by the Government, was unanimously passed. The meeting, further unanimously resolved to resort to Satyagraha early in November. Any talk of compensation was sure to be futile, as the Mavlas declared their firm intention of sticking to their homes.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 14.

In welcoming the presidents, official and non-official members of Central and District Development Boards for education, agriculture, industries and commerce to the twelfth session of the Mysore Economic Conference on Monday afternoon, the Dewan made a comprehensive survey of the satisfactory consolidation work of progress already made during the past years under various heads and the regretful necessity to postpone consideration of many important development sdhemes owing to dislocation of state finance due to the present disturbed world economic conditions. The Dewan sought the earnest cooperation of the public in meeting the increased educational claims in the state by raising a special educational cess and assured the Mysore Government's readiness to render all assistance in safeguarding agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings. At the conclusion of the Dewan's address the reports and recommendations for the current year presented by the different boards were discussed.

CALCUTTA MATRICULATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A conference of the representatives of English High Schools in Bengal and Assam was held here on the 9th, 11th and 12th instant under the presidency of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee to discuss the carrying out of resolutions of the recent Headmasters' Conference which recommended *inter alia* that candidates for Matriculation should be required to furnish proof that they had undergone training in at least one of a number of specified vocational subjects. About one thousand delegates attended. Many speakers dwelt upon the necessity of financial help. Resolutions were passed that local Government should make suitable grant for scientific and vocational subjects, that courses of study should at the beginning be on a modest scale and that books on vocational and scientific subjects should be prepared in vernacular.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

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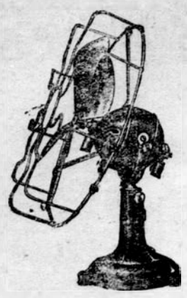

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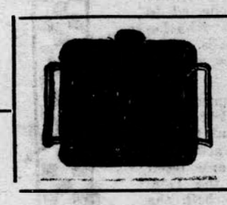

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